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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 199 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	26th inst.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6180	30th Nov.	12th Dec

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C 7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C 7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C 7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A 5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	.....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C 9232*	13th April....	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C 5586	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C 6875	....	20th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C 7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	939	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 24th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons on Tuesday, 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
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23rd October, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,
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WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
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PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
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Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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Rates low consistent with safety.
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Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

BANKING.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs. 1,00,000.

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SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

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Agents.

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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
306—32

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT.

If you are considering the selection of the highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built are endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL.

The sequel [illegible] selection of a musical piano specially built for India [illegible] exchangeable value always. This is a point of [illegible] ration—nay of utmost importance—to European [illegible] whose homes are only temporary. A second-ha[illegible]iano be[illegible]he name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, [illegible]EDMAY[illegible]RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it; this is t[illegible] of steady [illegible]idence in the worth, general workmanship and [illegible]material put into their instruments by these makers.

INDICTMENT.

[illegible] [illegible]dia at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Importers of High Grade Pianos.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,.	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
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MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.
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By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.
Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.
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Per line	0	4
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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—OKHAMANDAL RAILWAY & BEYT HARBOUR WORKS.—WANTED an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for charge of the above. Applications with certificates showing competency in Railway and Harbour work to be sent to

F. P. ANDERSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Baroda State Railways,
Baroda

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments raising it to Rs. 450 after four years.

B, W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for the Government Dockyard, Bombay, a FOREMAN OF SHIP-FITTERS, RIVETTERS, etc. Salary Rs. 200-20-300. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL
INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.

WANTED an OVERSEER for Masonry and earthwork. Apply TRIKAMJI JIVANDAS, 302 and 306, Bazar Gate Street.

WANTED at once HINDU DIVERS for Cylinder sinking at new Kalyan Bridge. Apply to Mr. BLAINE, Foreman in charge there.

WANTED for a quiet station, nursery governess, European preferred, for two boys, ages 6 and 7. Reply stating age, references, wages, etc., to MRSs ADAMSON, Dholpur, Rajputana.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cylist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED EXPERIENCED European House-keeper, good salary, free board and lodging.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to General Nawabzada OBIDULLA KHAN, C.S.I., Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to

THE HEAD MASTER.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply

MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
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DRESSMAKNIG—Required by a European Firm in Poona a thoroughly experienced young lady. Capable Cutter and Fitter.

Apply with copies of references, stating in confidence full particulars of experience, age, salary required etc., to Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—Required young Lady Assistants for Poona. European. Apply BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay. 0644

MILLINERY—Wanted by a Firm in Bombay a capable lady to execute own orders. With Home experience preferred.

Apply with full particulars and copies of references, stating experience, age and salary required etc., to Box No. 102, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER. Apply:—

OAKES & CO., LTD.,
"Beehive" Foundry,
Madras.

WANTED—A SUBOVERSEER having practical experience in Roads and Buildings.—Apply stating age, qualifications and pay expected to TAHIRALI, Engineer, Matheran.

WANTED for the Nasik Primary Home-School a resident Assistant Mistress.—For particulars apply to The HONORARY SECRETARY, 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED:—At once a SCIENCE MASTER on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply to

THE HEADMASTER,
C. M. High School,
Azamgarh (U. P.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED a good and an experienced DESIGNER for weaving shed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply the Undersigned with testimonials.

THE SAVATRAM RAMPRASAD
MILLS CO., LTD.,
Akola, Berar.

WANTED a Master Tailor for the 6th Jat Light Infantry. Monthly salary Rs. 40. Will be required to provide his own assistant. For further particulars apply, giving copies of testimonials, to QUARTER-MASTER, 6th Jat L. I., Secunderabad.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED ASST. SURGEON. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Applications stating age, caste, experience etc., with testimonials should be submitted to the DIWAN SAHIB, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Railway. None need apply who does not understand Hindi. 0605

WANTED—COMPETENT MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE TEACHER at the Alexandra Girl's Institution, Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90. Apply early with testimonials to undersigned.

P. A. WAIDIA,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
0629

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A., or M. Sc, salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A., or B.Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to

THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—THREE 1st Violin Players. One Cornet Player.
One B. flat Clarionet Player.
One String Double Bass Player.
One Euphonium or Cello Player.
Permanent appointments with prospects. Apply sharp—

MANAGER.
Rink Theatre,
Lucknow.

WANTED at once for the Mussoorie Municipality an active and experienced Sub-Overseer. Salary Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 horse allowance per mensem. Applications in the candidate's own handwriting together with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Secretary and Engineer, Municipal Board, Mussoorie, up to 7th November 1913.

A. ANDERSON, Capt.,
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Municipal Board, Mussoorie.

CAVALRY C. Os., AND C. VETY. Os.

WANTED for two years at Udaipur a thoroughly capable Salutri, if possible one who has been used to being in charge of a Cavalry or Civil Horse Hospital. Pensioner preferred.

Pay from Rs. 30 to 40 p. m. according to qualification.

Practically no expenses except food and private clothing.

Apply to The Special OFFICER in charge, Imperial Service Lancers, Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED:

WANTED, in Dehra Ismail Khan, a thoroughly well-bred English Fox Terrier pup, preferred smooth haired and age about 6 months. Apply HAKIN, 18th Infantry.

WANTED from January 15th, 1914, for Stanes European High School, Coimbatore:—

(1) A European or Anglo-Indian Lady or Gentleman TEACHER for High School class—qualified to teach Science and Mathematics.

(2) A LADY TEACHER for Kindergarten class. One with training and experience preferred.

(3) A LADY TEACHER for Class III.

Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Stanes European High School,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a first class HEAD MISTREE with thorough knowledge of Engines, and all kinds of Agricultural machinery to take charge of the workshop of this Depot. Good pay for a man with really good qualifications. Applicants for the post should send their testimonials to Undersigned and state the minimum pay they would be prepard to accept. They must be prepared to interview the Undersigned at their own expense.

CAPTAIN D. VANRENEN,
Superintendent,
Remount Depot,
Mona, Punjab.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for the Hyderabad Normal School to train Primary and Secondary Grade Teachers in Urdu. Must be a trained Graduate with uptodate experience of Normal School work and a through knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Salary H. S. Rs. 350-15-500 (H. S. Rs. 116 equal to about B. G. Rs. 100). The appointment will be on probation for six months. It will be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations as regards leave and pension.

Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).

ABDUL AZIZ KHAN,
for Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

WANTED ANGLO-INDIANS TO KNOW THAT Messrs. EDGINTON and HENTY, of Launceston, Tasmania, are making it their special business to overcome the barried for all absentees, and can offer Orchard land at first cost, with main road frontages, either in rough scrub, or partly cleared. The development of same is carefully undertaken on behalf of the purchasers, at fixed prices per acre.

Fully detailed Estimates can be had, together with Maps of Tamar River District, by applying to above address.

A very special opportunity is being offered to non-settlers, by their applying early for shares (of £1 each) in the WINKLEIGH, EXETER, BLACKWALL ORCHARDING CO., LTD., floated with a Capital of £25,000. Prospectus free to all enquiries.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at Apollo Bunder facing westerly 3 bedrooms, drawing and dining, open all sides. E. L. and fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Eruchsha Building, Hornby Row.

LARGE Cool Room fancing West Dressing and Bath-room attached for Married Couple, also small Room for Bachelor.—Apply Mrs. FAIRWEATHER, Mayo House, Cooperage.

TO BE LET BUNGALOW on top of CUMBALLA HILL, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET.—3 Airy rooms, kitchen and bath rooms of the SOLON PRINTING WORKS, Bank Street, Fort. Apply within. 0635

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large, ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET 2ND FLOOR, new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, electric lights and lift, from November, 1913. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0645

TO LET.—A desirable RESIDENCE in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Cool, commodious and quiet, with garden and all outhouses. Freshly painted. For rents, etc., apply to A. RHENIUS, Victoria Road.

TO LET 2ND FLOOR on new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, five Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, one servant and two Store Rooms, Electric light and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0646

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Mazagaon Hope Hall Estate—on the tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or Lukhamsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder. 0642

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meldown Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—FORD Motor-Taxi-Car No. 2062, Complete Combination Stephney complete. Spare new tyre, tubes etc.

For particulars apply to R. ROYAL VICTORIA, 3rd Lane, Mazagon, or K. and S., Motor Works, Tardeo. 0642

FOR SALE—AS A GOING CONCERN. Shop dealing in Manufacturers Samples of Boots and Shoes, general drapery, soft goods, hosiery, bags and trunks, etc.

Prices marked 25 per cent., cheaper than Bazaar Rates. Wanted offers to clear. Apply Box No. 88, "Bombay Chronicle." 0593

FOR SALE.— MOTOR CAR, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h. p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel with tyres complete, hood, screen, two acetylene headlights three other lamps, horn, speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,500.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON. 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.

3 Bedrooms.
2 Dressing-rooms.
4 Bath-rooms.
Dining-room.
Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.

Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.

Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

FOR SALE.

FIVE coils consisting of about 7,500 feet second hand wire rope, six inch circumference, two coils consisting of three thousand feet seven inch circumference, one coil consisting of 842 feet five inch circumference and one coil consisting of 550 feet four and a quarter of an inch circumference. All in fair condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to:—

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, etc., at Nepean Sea Road. Sale Saturday, 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply

MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

PRIVATE OWNER offers pretty little genuine DE DION BOUTON CAR. Dickey seat at rear. 6 horse power. Beautifully enamelled ivory white. Complete with full set brass lamps, folding hood, pump and kit tools. Tyres excellent. Very up-to-date appearance, runs splendidly. Any trial. Prompt cash Rs. 900. No. 97 "Bombay Chronicle." 0617

SPECIAL OFFER OF MOTOR CYCLES 1913 MODELS.—The famous F. N. Motor Cycles, 2½ and 5/6 horse-power, 4 Cylinder, and Single Cylinder. Both models shaft driven and with 2 Speed Gears. Hand Controlled, Free Engine Clutch. Two-Lever Carburettors, Bosch Waterproof Magnetos. 4 Cylinder model, as above packed in crate and f. o. r. Madras. Rs. 900 nett. Single-Cylinder Lightweight models, Rs. 700 net cash. Also 3 only, 4 cylinder 1913, model complete and in perfect order as above, but shop-soiled or demonstration models, offered at specially reduced prices The above offer will be open only a short time and whilst our stock is being cleared to make room for 1914 models. It will not be repeated under any circumstances. Full particulars and Catalogues from the Sole Indian Agents.

OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Motor Engineers,
Mount Road, Madras.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE.—14-16 H.-P. Fiat with Landaulette Body in good running condition (English Body). Rs. 3,500.

15 H.-P. Silent night Daimler, two seater. Rs. 4,000.

50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.

Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
The Palace, Mysore. 0608

VIOLINS, ETC., FOR SALE.—Regiment giving up string band. For list of band instruments and music apply

BAND SECRETARY,
64th Pioneers,
Secunderabad.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all.
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, enlists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Scarcity of water-supply and fodder in the Ajmer City and District the annual Horse Show and Cattle Fair at Pushkar (in the Ajmer District) will not be held during the ensuing Pushkar religious festival from the 9th to the 14th November, 1913.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer, the 15th October, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS at the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, M. W. S., upto 12 noon of 3rd November, 1913, for constructing 4 combined dining halls and kitchens in B. I. Lines, Ghorpuri, at an approximate cost Rs. 94,792.

2. For full particulars, apply personally or by authorised agents to the Undersigned.

J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. A.C.R.E., Poona Dist.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims against NAWAB ZADA NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN are requested to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors for Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullah Khan, at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1913, with a view to a possible settlement thereof.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1913.

CRAGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mumtaz Jehan Begum.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.

Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.

Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—

THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,

before noon on the 31st October, 1913.

No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p.m., (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1913, for the purchase of a quantity of old Phosphor Bronze, Copper and Lead.

2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned who will also give any further information that may be required.

3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities, as it may deem fit, to any one or more Tenders.

On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.,
C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR,

Down From Bombay	Stations.	Up To Bombay
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-13 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21-16
11-5 ,,	Bhina ..... ,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-19
21-0 ,,	,,	9-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-06
21-0 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7-8
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3-40 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... Dep.	2-11
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8-4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21-1
9-35 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20-0
16-5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-38
20-15 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	9-45

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down			Up
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0 Arr.		Dep.	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi.....	Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.		Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala.....	Arr.	1-20
5.35 Arr.		Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka.....	Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down.			Up.
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35
18-25 Dep.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-57
14-0 Arr.		Arr.	13-30
16-20 Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.	13-18
19-45 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	11-18
20-0 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-45

For the journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES:

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN INSPECTOR at Rs. 50-5-60 and a SUB-INSPECTOR at Rs. 35-5-40 for attending to water meters. Only mechanics need apply.

Also 3 Assistant Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 60 plus 10 C. A. each for large pipe-laying works.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
A.M.I.C.S., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1913. 0647.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 61st DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 60 (sixty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 3rd November, 1913, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.
Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SUPPLY OF ENGLISH COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to 12 noon on SATURDAY the 15th November 1913, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 13,500 tons of best English STEAM COAL to be delivered overside steamer in Bombay harbour as under:—

5,000 tons March 1914.
5,000 tons June 1914.
3,500 tons October 1914.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK T. CLARK,
Secretary,
G. I. P. Railway.
Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 22nd October 1913. 262.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHAT BAZAR OR DOONGRI STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Bhaldas Thakoredas, and on account and at the risk of and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Lakhmidas Damodardas, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of September, 1911, and made between the said Lakhmidas Damodardas of the one part, and the said Bhaildas Thakoredas of the second part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bhat Bazar or Doongri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1211, and New No. 6944, Old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 2698, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1062, and Street No. 459.461, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Nagsey Devraj, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street or Bhat Bazar, on or towards the North by the property of Liladhar Morarji, and on or towards the South by the property of Nagsey Devraj, and now in the occupation of the said Lakhmidas Damodar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, Prince Building, Meldows, Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED AGENTS

TO WORK

THE

MILLIONS

POLICY

IN ALL COMMUNITIES

ON SALARIES

AND

COMMISSION

RANGING FROM

Rs. 10 to Rs. 250

PER MONTH.

Apply to:—

THE

PIONEER

ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.,

249, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A Thrilling Drama of Western Life

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 Feet Long)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A Picture which Thrills and Amuses by turns.

TO THE AID OF STONEWALL JACKSON,

Another stirring American War Drama.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-45 ONLY.

That Great Sensational Subject PROTEA.

PRIZE SHOWS { Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only) / Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

Big lot of Films for Sale. Apply to Manager.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

THIS WEEK.

STARS

1. CYMBELINE (Great Shakespearean Drama)
2. WAMBA,

A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE

Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE

The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the Bloodthirsty lions.
The rescue of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Jungle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the Cliff. The Man-hunt, etc., etc.

TIME:—7 to 8-30—9 to 10-30—11 to 12-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

where the great films are.

Positively last week of

THE EGAWAS

The Japanese wonder-workers

In the greatest marvels of all

TRIPLE FILM BILL

THE BEST REVENGE.

A pretty Pictures Comedy.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

Laugh and Keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30, (8-30 Pictures only), 10.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY ETC., OF A THREAD AND TWINE FACTORY AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 192 of 1913, (Rahimtoolla vs. Habib Dawood) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla, on THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following such as wooden and iron chukkers, Bobbin coiling machines, machine for twines, hand cart, rope spindles, scrap Iron, bobbins, coloured yarn, twines, empty casks and furniture such as pieces of Dining Tables, Writing Desk, Mehta boxes, chairs, gadlas and pillows, office clock, scale with Iron weights, lamps etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Telumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are also removed) on Sunday the 26th day of October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). The following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadlas, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale. 251

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Cupboards, Chairs, Cheval glasses, Writing, Dressing and Wash-hand tables, Phonographs, Iron safes etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF AN INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA. PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Essa an adjudged Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at Ghoghari Moholla, Pydhonie on SATURDAY the 1st of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—A piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the Western side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and new survey No. 1084 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 15 and standing on the name of Woomer Essa Ghoghari since deceased, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of the said Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghari and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855 and new survey No. 1085 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 3/7 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the house of Peera Ghoghari Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house of moosa Essa.

Both which properties are formed into one for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the Official Assignee aforesaid, at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

This day, THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of drawing room suites, cupboards, almyrahs, book cases, Chesterfield sofas, dining table, dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs, verandah benches, easy chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, crockery and plated-ware, electric goods, electric alternate and direct ceilling and table fans, electric sticks, electric chandeliers of one, two to sixteen lights, figures with pedestals, terra-cotta and venetian figures, with pictures, lamps, one 8 h.p. single cylinder motor car, one motor cycle, one 12 h.p. engine and motor accessories, large and small velvet and Brussels carpet, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL, EMERALD AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will this-day THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Bripwalabdas Purshotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mookandram Hiralal, the following:—

One packet containing 24 diamonds, weighing about 12 5-16 carats.

One packet containing 4 diamonds, weighing 3 1-12 carats.

One packet containing 19 diamonds, 39 9-15 carats.

One packet, weighing about 42 3-16 carats.

One packet, weighing about 53 11-16 carats.

One packet weighing about 57 1-4 carats.

Also valuable jewellery such as diamond, ruby and emerald rings, ear-buttons and ear drops, tie-pins, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned.

One pearl necklaced of two strings.

One pearl necklace of two strings.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard black-wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back, side board, and dumb-waiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, Perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of the Honorable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and others.

The property of another gentleman, one 12 H. P. 4 cylinder 4 seated Humber Car with Torpedo Body recently overhauled Boseh magneto, white and Poppe carburetor fitted with hood, screen, lamps tools, etc.

A most useful car for knockabout work.

One canoe shape rubber tyred Victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition.

N.B.—Also on the same day at 8 a.m., (S. T.) a valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crotons ,begonias, cresanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

One four wheeled dog cart by Windover and Sons, London, in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 open side C spring rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham by Pestanji B. Press, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome E. B. Rubber tyred brougham by "Windover" in very good order.

1 handsome E. B. Rubber tyred Landaulette by "Offord," in very good order.

1 handsome E. B. Rubber tyred vis-a-vis by "Coxton," in very good order.

1-4 Cylinder, 5 seated Humber Motor Car in good running order.

On account of English shippers—

1 second-hand E. B. medium size rubber-tyred victoria by "Silk and Sons" in very good order, suitable for a pony or small Arab.

1 second-hand E. B. canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order, suitable for a single horse.

By order of Messrs. Patel Bros. and on account and risk of Mr. Ebrahim H. Ahmed.

1 English built rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

one motor cycle, one 12 h.p. engine and motor accessories, large and small velvet and Brussels carpet, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL, EMERALD AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will this-day THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Bripwalabdas Purshotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mookandram Hiralal, the following:—

One packet containing 24 diamonds, weighing about 12 5-16 carats.

One packet containing 4 diamonds, weighing 3 1-12 carats.

One packet containing 19 diamonds, 39 9-15 carats.

One packet, weighing about 42 3-16 carats.

One packet, weighing about 53 11-16 carats.

One packet weighing about 57 1-4 carats.

Also valuable jewellery such as diamond, ruby and emerald rings, ear-buttons and ear drops, tie-pins, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned.

One pearl necklaced of two strings.

One pearl necklace of two strings.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard black-wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back, side board, and dumb-waiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, Perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of the Honorable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and others.

The property of another gentleman, one 12 H. P. 4 cylinder 4 seated Humber Car with Torpedo Body recently overhauled Boseh magneto, white and Poppe carburetor fitted with hood, screen, lamps tools, etc.

A most useful car for knockabout work.

One canoe shape rubber tyred Victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition.

N.B.—Also on the same day at 8 a.m., (S. T.) a valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crotons ,begonias, cresanthemums, etc., etc.

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By order of Messrs. Patel Bros. and on account and risk of Mr. Ebrahim H. Ahmed.

1 English built rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Minimum temperature continues generally in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperature are generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Maximum temperature is in defect in upper Sind; minimum temperature is in excess in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Indore and Surat and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division: minimum temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AKAR						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	86.8	57.0	66	..	0.00	—0.05
Jask	86.3	76.8	80	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	92.8	79.1	74	..	0.00	—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.3	66.0	54	..	10.28	×5.54
Rawalpindi	85.4	55.8	63	..	24.47	+1.74
Lahore	89.9	60.7	65	..	18.09	+2.83
Sirsa	92.3	65.0	61	..	17.84	+6.59
Ambala	92.5	63.9	53	..	28.21	+4.58
Delhi	92.5	69.3	50	..	13.66	—9.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.0	71.0	42	..	7.39	—17.51
Mainpuri	96.8	68.1	52	..	10.66	—13.79
Jhansi	96.4	..	26	..	9.64	—25.53
Cawnpore	95.1	69.0	48	..	18.82	—14.59
Allahabad	96.1	65.5	36	..	22.36	—13.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.1	67.8	66	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	87.5	73.5	78	..	12.01	×5.88
Ajmer	92.6	67.7	68	..	11.16	—7.86
Jaipur	95.2	64.6	48	..	12.73	—0.11
Kotah	95.6	74.6	38	..	15.62	—10.72
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	68.0	33	..	38.37	+24.93
Dwarka	85.3	78.2	86	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	93.1	71.8	52	..	24.55	+7.42
Rajkot	95.1	65.3	90	..	28.56	×2.81
Bhavnagar Para.	95.0	67.8	70	..	35.95	+16.13
Surat	96.4	68.1	57	..	37.64	—2.43
Ahmedabad	97.6	69.7	51	..	35.61	×5.70
Dessa	96.8	61.9	58	..	35.15	+12.02
Neemuch	92.9	66.0	33	..	23.89	—3.37
Indore	92.1	64.6	45	..	36.48	+5.51
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.8	67.3	60	..	30.30	—21.37
Saugor	93.3	69.6	29	..	22.92	—20.13
Hoshangabad	94.1	66.4	64	..	36.31	10.15
Khandwa	96.7	68.6	52	..	38.15	+10.09
Akola	96.7	65.1	48	..	26.79	—3.01
Amraoti	95.3	68.3	44	..	35.01	+4.35
Nagpur	94.6	64.8	54	..	43.55	—1.28
Chanda	93.5	62.5	71	..	52.29	+3.35
Raipur	92.7	69.6	74	..	36.03	—9.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	75.8	76	..	70.96	×0.72
Ratnagiri	89.3	70.8	67	..	71.76	—26.92
Mormugao	84.9	73.2	90	..	94.33	+ 5.90
Karwar	86.2	69.0	90	..	99.95	—16.14
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	68.1	39	..	15.10	—5.51
Ahmednagar	90.6	65.5	47	..	22.60	+3.38
Poona	91.0	68.8	72	..	25.42	×1.09
Sholapur	93.8	67.1	36	..	13.00	—12.78
Bijapur	90.2	65.8	44	..	14.67	—2.32
Belgaum	85.3	60.5	49	..	37.02	—5.05
Aurangabad	91.4	69.0	23	..	21.94	—3.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.4	62.7	68	..	38.55	×1.10
Hyderabad	90.8	63.2	50	..	16.28	—10.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.3	72.8	86	..	104.83	—9.25
Calicut	86.3	74.1	66	..	96.90	+0.87
Cochin	87.7	76.2	83	..	79.36	—2.84
Colombo	87.5	73.0	93	..	18.36	—11.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	75.2	73	..	30.51	+1.89
Bellary	94.0	66.3	52	..	11.96	—1.73
Guddapah	92.5	69.5	56	..	18.59	—4.68
Madras	90.0	72.0	78	..	14.59	—8.06
Bangalore	85.8	58.8	66	..	19.04	—5.24
Coimbatore	91.4	65.3	74	..	6.54	—2.75
Trichinopoly	91.6	71.3	71	..	11.06	—5.7
Negapatam	87.7	74.7	86	..	14.15	—5.7

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 22.

257. *Viceroy's competition.*—The first Stage of the Viceroy's Competi will be fired off on Sunday next 26th October 1913.
Trains as usual.
There will not be a Spoon Shoot next Sunday.

252. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

255. *First Aid Lecture.*—The Seventh Lecture in first Aid will be delivered by Major Gordon Tucket at B.V.A Head Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

256. *Concert.*—There will be a Smoking Concert at the B.V.A. Head Quarters on Saturday 25th October 1913.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.
Admissions Re. 1.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Little rain has been reported from Tenasserim coast, elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature is above normal in the central part of the country and the air is very dry in the same region and also in the west peninsula.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr.	inches	29.970
Temperature of Air	degrees	83.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	77.2
Dew Point	„	74.9
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	2.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	egrees	89.1
Minimum do. do.	„	77.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNW,NNE,NE.WN,WNW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	177

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd October 1913 was 30.199 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every degrees, according as the temperature of the attache thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			ft.	in.
	Oct.	h.	m.			
Thurs.	23	m	4	59	25	8
			4	54 a	23	7
Fri.	24	m.	6	18	25	10
			6	33 a	24	1
Satur.	25	m	7	23	26	4
			7	53 a	25	4
Sun.	26	m	8	19	27	0
			8	56 a	26	10
Mon.	27	m	9	7	27	8
			9	48 a	28	3
Tues.	28	m	9	50	28	2
			10	36 a	29	5

1913	Low Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			ft.	in.
	Oct.	h.	m.			
Thurs.	23	m	11	43	21	5
			10	51 a	18	11
Fri.	24	m				
			1	14 a	20	7
Satur.	25	m	0	29	18	11
			2	0 a	18	11
Sun.	26	m	1	50	18	6
			2	4 a	17	4
Mon.	27	m	2	49	17	11
			3	20 a	15	10
Tues.	28	m	3	39	17	6
			3	59 a	14	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23. (Thurs.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m
24. (Fri.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m
25. (Satur.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
26. (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 9m.
27. (Mon)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m
28. (Tues.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	15th	1h	36.9m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	„	23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	„	30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 23.

1134. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 A.M. and Fridays at 6 P.M.
II. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day Thursday the 23rd instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 P.M.

1135. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

1136. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7592 Vol. D. M. Turner.

1137. *Machine Gun.*—"G" Company's Machine Gun parade for Tuesday the 28th instant is cancelled.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21

Consols 2½ %	72⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28½
Rentes 3 %	87
Berlin Cheques on London	20.47½
Bar Silver Spot	28 1-4
" 2 months hence	28 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	68 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 22.

The Paper Market preserved a steady tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-3, gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-4-6, but finally closed at Rs. 95-3-6 31st October delivery. A fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-4 (long-dated.)

SHARES.

The suspension of business in the Share Market continued to-day, and in order to allay the panic a general meeting of brokers was convened in the afternoon. Various suggestions were put forward and finally the director's meeting thought it advisable to settle rates for certain shares in which Mr. Jehangir Behramji Dalal had speculated largely. This step is likely to give relief to a few brokers who are in grave difficulties and will ease the Mahurat Settlement, which is a very heavy one.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

In the Exchange Market rates are unchanged with little business doing.

Telegraphic transfers stand at 1s. 43/32d., Bank on demand at 1s., 4½d., document attached bills three months at 1s., 4-13/32d., and for six months at 1s., 419/32d.,

Government paper opened at Rs. 95-2 for cash and closed at Rs. 95-3 and for the forward position Rs. 95-4 and Rs. 95-5. There is some activity in the Coal Share Market. In the Market for raw jute there were several sellers this morning at Rs. 85 per bale; But when the exchange closed this evening there were buyers over at Rs. 85-8 with no sellers.

The financial crisis at Karachi and Bombay is reflected to some extent on the Calcutta markets where a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £75; Copper Braziers £89½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Arrivals.—Cuba.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 52½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 45½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet. Calcutta Linseed 45; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Oct.-Nov.; London nominal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-Oct.-Nov.; Value quiet but steady.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers dull. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33½; Feb.-March; sellers quiet.

Australian.—South Australian 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers Victorian 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-11½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; firm. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March German Beet-root 88 % 9-9½; sellers October; dear on reports of dry weather. 10-1½; sellers May; E.A.R. similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-11½; sellers Nov.-Dec. very steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½ October; C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; October; value Java Sugar remains quiet.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; Oct. Nov.; Hamburg sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-12-6; Oct.-Nov.; Hull value quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	Very firm and advancing
" "Cloths"	Firmer
Weft American 54's	12½
" Egyptian 30's	19
Tone "Yarns"	Strong
Weft Egyptain 32's	13½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11½
" 32's B.	11½
" 36's W.T.C.	11½
" 36's B.	11½
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	17½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" " 80's	22
Grey Shirtings 32" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.3½
" Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	
Clothis Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	
40's Bannermills Twist	18130½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 7-8
F G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	617-32
Buyers or sellers.	nominal
Months	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's	11½
" " " 40's	12½
Mule " " " 50's	12½
" " " 50's	13½
" " " 60's	15½
" " " Egyptian 40's	17½
" " " 50's	17½
" " " 60's	18½

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Oct. 21.

Good Bengal M.G.	5 7-8d
F. G. " "	6 d
Fine " "	6 1-8d
Good Bhownuggur	6 3-8d
F. G. " "	6 1-2d
Fine " "	6 5-8d
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	6 5-8d
Good Omra M. G.	6 1-2d
F. G. " "	6 9-16d
Fine "	6 11-16d
Good M. G. Oomra	67-16d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 11-16d
Good Broach	6 3-4d
F. G. " "	6 29-32d
Fine "	61-16
Stock of Cotton in London	
Good Khandeah	6 5-16d
F. G.	6 7-16d

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Bales 8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	19,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm, Fair demand	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Unsettled	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Business Poor-Buyers and Sellers indifferent	
Mid. Americans	7·32 d
Egyptian F G F.	10·40 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13·56. Mar. 13·60	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·53 Mar. 13. 58.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·74 Mar. 13·82	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·35	7·40
N. D.	7·24	7·30
D. J.	7·22	7·26
J. F.	7·22	7·26
F. M.	7·22	7·25
M. A.	7.22	7·25
A M	7.22	7·25
M. J.	7·22	7·24
J. J.	7·17	7·21
J. A.	7·14	7·17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·10	7·11
N. D.	7·30	7·31
D. J.	7·26	7·27
J. F.	7·26	7·27
F. M.	7·25	7·27
M. A.	7·25	7·27
A. M.	7·25	7·26
M. J.	7·24	7·26
J. J.	7.21	7·22

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	89.00
Day's Exports to Great Britain	29,00
Day's Exports to Continent	40,00

Futures at New York Jan. 13·47 Previous Closing price 13·68,

Futures at New York Mar. 13.50. Previous Closing price. 13·71.

Declined owing to Longs unloading and advanced on unfavorable weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.10. Previous price 14.30

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-4 Previous price 13·3-4.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·63. Previous price 13.88.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·71. Previous price 13.97

Fair Rio Contee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.85
Silver Commercial bars	61

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 22.

The American markets owing to long liquidation have reacted a little and show a decline of nearly 21 points in New York and 25 points in New Orleans.

Frost is predicted in the Atlantic States. The markets are likely to be very sensitive and will be very easily influenced by these reports as the world needs a very large supply of American cotton as the Egyptian cotton crop is also short.

The local market is still inanimate as shippers as well as local mills neglect the market and show no disposition to fill in their requirements, though the local spinners are not well fortified with regard to stocks of the raw materials.

The following are to-days quotations:—

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H G Bengals (Railway terms)	..	253	..	25-1-14
B G. Ben als Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	263	..	..	Do.
Do.	258	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	261	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	282	270	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	321	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	317	..	..	Do.
M G. Yeotmal	313	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	309	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	302	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	305	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	337	..	324	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	282	270	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	296	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	288	do.
M G Westerns	..	..	293	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	303	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M, G Bijapore	..	..	..	..

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,640
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,73
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1651
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25.	..	6	39-9
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6¼	1-4
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9%	19
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	6%	50
Standard Bank P. Alli-			48
Standard Bank P.	..		48
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	Jan.-Aug.	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank (Old issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New issue) Rs. 15	do.		17
Punjab National Bank		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chtced B ank			
Mer antile Bank		16%	£60
£ 12 A	..	7%	£19
£ 12 B	do.	7%	£18-10
ongkong and Shanghai			
H Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£87½
ntern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	84.8
ational Bank of £12	Sep.Marc	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	905
Eliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	10
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	165
Bo Dying and M, Co.,	..	25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	495XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	235
Central India	May.-Nov.	65	1.675
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	30	1.335
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	107-8
Crimbhoy	do.	10	212-8
David	May.-Nov.	20	510
Edward Sasson	..	8	180
Emperor Edward	..	25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	512 8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,435
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	312-8
Gold Mohur	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	300
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,225
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	150
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	10
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	140
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	120
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nill	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May.-Nov.	45	1,240
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	705
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1.240
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,225
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	2.160
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,000
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nill	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2975
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	960
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7	145
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr.50	850½
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June.-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Maharatta	Nov.	..	55
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1300
Sun	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O	10	260
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1430
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1200
Union Mill	..	Nil.	250
Vishnu Cotton	O.	Nil.	4 0
	P.	Nil.	630
Western India	Sep.	45	560XD
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	9%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabhpty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.&M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	135XD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	700
Khangaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	835
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Price of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Aalkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	630
Aardwan G. P.	..	12	185

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	6603
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces R ilway Rs. 75	Jan.-July.	4	91-8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	115
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	115
nd Light Rys.	June-Dec.		142
pti valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	7½	570
medabads Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	131

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	Nil.	150
All India S. T. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil.	13
Bamankua	..	..	4
Backbay Bath	..		
Badham Pile	..	2	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	760
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. (P.)	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
(O.)		5%	193
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	500
Bombay Steam O	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227-8
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	26
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	..
Emprire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	..	110
Indian Mercantile In	Dec.	30	580
Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	..	1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (O Old 100 / New Issue 75)	June	7%	105
	..	..	80
P 100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.	July.	10%	182
Jost' Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	181
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July.	..	108
Marks & Co.,	..	16	101
Marsland Pre Co., OO	..	Nil.	79
Marsland Price Co., P.	..	7%	74
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs. 2½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	505
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	800
Shivraipur Synd, etc.,	..		21-4
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.		70
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil.	30
Tata Iron and Steel Co. (O. D. & P.)	Jan. July	..	75
		..	138
		..	171
Tata Hydro Electric	..	4%	1050
" P. 800	..	..	900
Tacker & Co., 800	..	17%	200
Telephone & Co.,	May	Rs. 2½	74
Treacher & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	510

Buyer 2% Sellr Nom—Typical price OF—one dividend 2D M dividend

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Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds,

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

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DONE BY EXPERTS.

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The "MYSO-CHROME" OXFORDS (Gent's.)

SUPERFINE QUALITY.

Very Superior Chrome Calf, Full kid lining, Thin Pressed Chrome Soles.

Dark Tan Rs. **10.** Black Rs. **9.**

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Dark Tan Calf Rs. **6-8-0.** Black Calf Rs. **6-8-0.**

The "MYSO-CHROME" BALMORALS (Gent's.)

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Selected Chrome Calf. Kid Lining. Specially waxed rolled Chrome soles. Bristle Sewn.

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Chrome Calf, Linen Lining Pressed Chrome soles.

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POPULAR QUALITY.

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Its Depot in Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

TUBERCULOSIS IN SCHOOLS.

RESOLUTION BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution has just been issued by the Bombay Government:—

The measures suggested by the Government of India in connection with the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis, with which the Educational Department is concerned, are:—

(a) the giving of definite instruction in schools in the larger towns on the dangers of tuberculosis;

(b) the establishment of special classes for tuberculous children who should be segregated from their fellows; and

(c) the establishment of open-air schools for children who are not tuberculous but who are in poor condition and likely to become tuberculous.

2. With reference to recommendation (a) it may be observed that the lessons on tuberculosis, malaria, and microbes and the pamphlet containing a description of simple precautionary measures to be taken against tuberculosis, which were prepared by the Surgeon-General and approved in Government Resolutions No. 572, dated the 23rd March 1910, Educational Department, and No. 1332, dated the 27th February 1912, General Department, have been distributed free among all schools both in urban and in rural areas, and that a textbook on sanitation which contains the substance of the lesson on consumption approved by Government has been prescibed for use in Anglo-vernacular and primary schools. Lessons on hygiene are included in the new science curriculum for secondary schools recently sanctioned by Government, and the new science readers which are under preparation will no doubt refer to the subjects of tuberculosis and malaria. The Governor in Council concurs therefore with the Director of Public Instruction in thinking that effective action is already being taken in the direction of this recommendation by the Government of India.

INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES.

3. The Director proposes however that, in addition to the measures already adopted, lectures illustrated by the magic lantern, or, failing that, by diagrams and pictures, should be delivered to parents, teachers and the elder pupils by those local medical men, official or non-official, who may be able and willing to do so, and by inspecting officers whilst on tour. With regard to this proposal the Surgeon-General remarks that the instruction of the public, including the parents of school children and school masters, in the prevention of tuberculosis is one of the main objects of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, and recommends the formation of a branch of the League in every district and in every large town. Steps, it appears, have already been taken by the League with this object in view. Government approve the further proposal of the Surgeon General that the services of the medical officers who will be employed in connection with the scheme for the medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools and training institutions should be utilized for the purpose of giving medical instruction by means of lantern lectures and charts to school teachers and children at the places which they visit in the execution of their duties. As regards primary schools steps are being taken to supply each Deputy Educational Inspector with magic lanterns and slides for exhibition in such schools with a view, among other objects, to the propagation of sanitary knowledge in rural areas.

PLANS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

4. With regard to the other two recommendations of the Government of India the Governor in Council, while recognizing the practical difficulties pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction in the way of adopting the proposal to maintain two classes of special schools—one designed for tuberculous children and the other for children who are in danger of becoming tuberculous—is willing nevertheless to afford special assistance to any municipality, which may desire to undertake the experiment of establishing schools of either class, by paying three quarters of the cost of the buildings and the same proportion of the cost of maintenance of the schools. The plans of the school buildings in such cases will have to be specially approved by the sanitary authorities, and the building grant will be subject to the condition that half of it will be liable to be refunded to Government in the event of the building ceasing, without sufficient cause, to be used for the special educational purpose for which it was designed and being appropriated to ordinary educational purposes. At the time it is practically certain that only in rather exceptional conditions and in comparatively rare instances will it be possible to establish such special schools as those contemplated, and the Governor in Council therefore endorses the view expressed by Mr. Lory that the provision of spacious, well ventilated and hygienic schoolhouses generally should be regarded as the most efficacious measure for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis among children. In accordance with this view the Director of Public Instruction has already been informed in Government Resolution No. 2149, dated the 25th July 1913, that Government desire that municipalities should participate with local boards in the allotment of Rs. 12½ lakhs made by the Government of India for the erection and equipment of elementary schools which, it has been decided, is to be devoted to the payment of free building and equipment grants.

LECTURES FOR TEACHERS.

5. With reference to the suggestion made at the end of paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter that arrangements should be made for imparting instruction to teachers in the symptoms of certain diseases, it may be observed that provision has already been made for delivering a course of lectures on the common diseases of children before teachers in Bombay and Poona. Government will be glad to consider proposals for extending the experiment to other centres such as Sholapur and Ahmedabad if, in the light of the experience gained, the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon General are of opinion that such extension is desirable and practicable.

PLANS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

6. As regards the question referred to in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Director of Public Instruction, of the adoption of a simpler type of school building for rural areas, which will combine cheapness with the advantages of "open air" location copies of the papers received from the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon with his letter No. 6135, dated the 15th April 1913, regarding the construction of open-air schools in that colony and extract paragraph 3 of the Surgeon General's letter No. B.-5205, dated the 19th idem, should be forwarded to the Director. Undue value should not, of course, be attributed to experience acquired in the different climatic and social conditions of Ceylon, but in view of the immense multiplication of elementary schools which is taking place, and will continue to take place, throughout the rural areas of the Presidency and of the very great cost involved in the general provision of buildings of the ordinary substantial type hitherto regarded as necessary for such schools, Government consider it extremely important that the suitability to local conditions of a type of school building which presents such manifest advantages as does that adopted in Ceylon should be submitted to careful and thorough investigation. It might perhaps be possible, they think, to construct buildings of this simple type in such a way as to render them easily convertible subsequently into school-houses of a more complete and substantial pattern. In any case it can hardly be doubted that, in certain conditions and especially in rural areas, schools of this type, even if not ideally suitable would represent a distinct advance on the noisy, crowded, ill-ventilated and badly lighted rented houses which at present frequently do duty as school-houses. The Director should therefore be requested to arrange after due consultation with the district officers and the officers of the Public Works Department, to institute in a few selected localities as diverse in character as possible the experiment of a simple type of open-air school. The progress of the experiment and its ascertained results should be specially noticed in his annual report.

7. As regards paragraph 4 of the Surgeon General's letter, Government have already issued orders to the effect that in future the plans for Government and aided educational institutions should invariably be examined by the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner from the sanitary and hygienic point of view.

NAVY AND ARMY BOXING ASSOCIATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Major-General G. C. Kitson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., has at the request of the Committee of the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association (India) consented to accept the position of president of that association.

PERIM LIGHT ABOLISHED.

The following Resolution has just been issued by the Bombay Government:—The Obstruction Light at Perim should be abolished with effect from the 1st December 1913. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to issue the requisite notice to mariners.

The Political Resident, Aden, should, if necessary, arrange with the Director of the Royal Indian Marine for the re-employment on the new lights which are under construction in the Persian Gulf, of the light-keepers whose services will under these orders be dispensed with.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S TOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Major-General Aylmer, Adjutant-General in India, will leave Simla on 2nd November and visit Lahore 3rd to 7th, Pindi 8th and arrive at Peshawar on the 13th, visiting Chakdara and Malakand en-route. Leaving on the 18th he will arrive at Abbotabad on the 21st. He will return to Simla on the 25th November.

A TEACHERS' SAMAJ.

The ninth annual meeting of the Vajsurwala Shikshak Samaj was held at Bagasra, on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. B. K. Thakor, Agency Educational Officer. The Secretary gave an account of the year's work, which showed that the Samaj was steadily promoting education among its members by giving object lessons and holding meetings for the reading and discussion of papers. Two of the teachers then read essays on the qualifications of a teacher after which Professor Bhatt suggested the starting, in connection with the Samaj of a class in First Aid to the injured with the help of the local doctor. Darbar Shri Vajsurwala next spoke some encouraging words to the teachers assuring them of his unabated interest in the welfare of the Samaj, and exhorting them to persevere in their work. Mr. Thakore reminded teachers of the sacredness of their calling.

S. S. SALSETTE.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. Salsette to London on 25th October, 1913:—

Rev. M. Coore, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. and Mrs. Zacharias, Mr. S. Halliwell, Mr. D. H. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. J. de B. Lancaster, Mr. B. C. Forbes, Mr. R. V. Hitchcock, Capt. H. E Large, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Mosier, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, and Mrs. E. S. Strang.

THE PATHARE PRABHUS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

MR. P. B. JOSHI'S INTERESTING HISTORICAL PAPER.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B.B.R.A., Society, Town Hall, last evening, Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., President was in the Chair.

A Paper was read on the "History of the Pathare Prabhus and their Gurus or Spiritual Guides" by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi.

The Rao Bahadur said:—

The Pathare Prabhus or as they are sometimes called Pattana (Patane) Prabhus form an important section of the old inhabitants of Bombay, and like their ancient spiritual guides the Yajur Vedi Brahmans and their namesake the Pathare Somavanshis, they have played a conspicuous part in the early settlement and development of Bombay. Under the Hindu and Mahomedan rulers as well as under the British Government, members of this Community have held positions of trust and responsibility. By their manly appearance, their well-known hospitality, their generous and frank disposition, their magnificent style of living, and by their dress, habits and customs, the Pathare Prabhus seem to be entitled to the claim of a high Kshatriya descent. A correct and reliable account of this important Community, would, therefore, not only be of great interest to the Pathare Prabhus, but it would be of great use to the general public also in elucidating the early history of Bombay. There are four accounts of the Pathare Prabhus available at present, but, in none of them, has any serious attempt been made to trace the authentic history of this interesting community. Mr. Nayak in his short account of the Pattana Prabhus appears to have made a praiseworthy attempt to collect the right kind of materials, but he did not take care to sift the grains of historical truth from a mass of legendary chaff. The history of the Pathare Prabhus is so closely connected with the history of their old Spiritual guides that for a correct elucidation of the history of the former a knowledge of the history and advent, to the Northern, Konkan of the latter is essential. The latter possesses *firmans*, patents and other documents in Persian, Sanskrit and Marathi that throw a considerable light on the early history of Bombay and Northern Konkan. Within the last few years, some of these precious documents have come into the possession of the lecturer and he has utilized some of them in the preparation of this paper.

A TRIBAL DESIGNATION.

Mr. Joshi showed by historical evidence that the designation Pathare is tribal and the designation Patane or Pattana is local; the former is earlier, the latter of a later origin. He discussed critically the various theories advanced by different writers about the origin of the name Pathare such as Pathar Kota Meru-Pathar, etc., and rejects them as fectitious and unsatisfactory, as they are not supported by any historical evidence. The choice lay between the names Parihar and Partihar, and on historical and on phonetic grounds he preferred the term Partihar and came to the conclusion the Pathare Prabhus are descendants of the Pratihar kings of Kanauj and Rajputana. In the Pratisarga Parva of Bhavishya Puran, an account is given of the Parihar dynasties. Although, no mention is made there of the name Pratihar, from historical evidence we find that Parihar Pratihar and Pandihar are the names of an identical dynasty. According to Sir James Campbell, Jackson, Chand, and other authorities and the Purans the original home of the Chalukyas and Chauhans was the region about Mount Abu and their first Guru was Vasishtha. Subsequently they spread into Surashtra (Kathiawar) and Rajputana, and the United Provinces. In the beginning of the ninth century, when Charkrayudha a descendant of the great Harsha was reigning at Kanauj, the Parliharas under the leadership of Nagabhatt invaded and captured Kanauj. This Kanauj is identical with the Kanyakuja of the Ramayana. Under Nagabhatt's grandson Bhoja I Kanauj became the seat of a great Empire. Mahendrapal was another powerful Pratihar king. His spiritual guide was the celebrated Sanskrit poet Rajashekhar who appears to have been a Deshastha Brahman of the Katyayana Sutra. It was during the reign of Pratihar Rajyapal that Mahomed of Gazni invaded Kanauj and allowed it to be plundered and desecrated by his troops. Many Hindus were slain and many fled in different directions to save their lives. The last Hindu king of Kanauj was Jaichandra who was defeated and killed by Shahabuddin Ghori in 1198 A.D. And Mr. Joshi is of opinion that the migration of the Pathare (Pratihar) Prabhus to Paithan must have taken place during the invasion of Kanauj by Mahomed or by Shahabuddin, that is between the 11th and 12th Centuries of Christ. In the Bhadishya Puran it is stated that one branch of the Parihar kings founded the City of Kalinjar. We know from history that Kalchuris were the Lords or kings of Kalinjar. The Kalchuries were descended from the Haihayas or Kartaviryas, and as the Kayasth Prabhus claim descent from the Kartavirya Sahasrarjuna, it follows that the Kayasth and Pathare Prabhus in all likelihood sprang from the same stock. Paithan were the Pathare Prabhus migrated was in the 12th and 13th Centuries under the sway of the Yadavas of Dedagiri. Yajurvedi Brahmans of the Katyayana Sutra were not only Gurus or Spiritual Guides of the Yadav Kings, but several of them like Hemdari and Krishna held the high offices of minister (mantri) and Mahapradhan (Governor). According to Sahayadrikhand (ch. 28 and 35) the Gurus of the Pathares belonged and must belong to the Katyayana Sutra of Yajur Ved. This is correct because in Gujarat and Rajputana the Rajgors or Royal preceptors generally belong to the Yajur Veda. From old Persian and other records it appears that about the close of the 13th Century (1294) the Pathare Prabhus and their spiritual guides the Yajurvedi Brahmans migrated to the Northern Konkan with Bhimdev son of Ramdev of Devagiri. There is ample evidence to prove that in the latter half of the 13th Century the Konkan was under the sway of the Yadavas. About the middle of the 14th Century (1347 A.D.) Northern Konkan passed into the hands of the Moslems. Under the Moslem rule the Pathares and their Gurus the Yajurvedi Brahmans appear to have fared well. In Hijri 901 an event occurred which deserves mention as it forms the subject of a firman by Nawab Chand Khan. In that year a dispute arose between Raj Guru Kan Joshi (Yajurvedi) and Chakravartikar (Rig Vedi) about the Agrapuja or right of precedence at the Munj ceremonies of the Prabhus. After due enquiry Nawab Chand Khan decided the case in favour of Kan Joshi. This decision distinctly proves that the Prabhus are Kshtriyas. Had it been otherwise there would have been no Munj ceremony at the Prabhu's House. This firman is now in Mr. Joshi's possession.

PORTUGUESE OPPRESSION.

In the 18th Century the Portuguese became rulers of the Konkan. In the seventeenth century their rule became harsh and oppressive. The Viceroy of Goa prohibited worship in all Hindu Temples; all Hindu feasts, ceremonies, preaching by Brahmans and ablutions. Houses were to be searched for idols and if any were found the offender was to be sent to the Galleys and his property confiscated. Antaji Raghunath, a descendant of Bhim Rajah's Raj Guru and Jehagirdar of Malad, was at this time religious head of the Hindus of Bassein. The Portuguese called upon Antaji to desist from preaching Hinduism. Antaji refused and so his jehagir and property were confiscated. Antaji fled to Bombay and thence to Satara. At the later place he requested his friend Bajirao to intercede on his behalf. The Peshwa wrote a letter to John Horne, Governor of Bombay on the subject. On the 6th of March 1734, the Governor of Bombay replied that as the Peshwa's friend Antaji was accused before the "Inquisition" over which the Royal authority itself had no power, he could not interfere in the matter. Bajirao, Chimanaji, Antaji and Khanduji Mankar now began to concert plans for the capture of Bassein, and Salsette. In 1739-40 Bassein and Salsette were captured by the Marathas. Bajirao and his son Balaji had passed an agreement to Antaji that after the capture of Salsette his Jehagir of Malad would be restored to him. Bajirao died in 1740 and Balaji who succeeded to the Peshwaship failed to fulfil the pledge. Antaji died soon after and subsequently a disagreement arose between Antaji's cousin Tukam Bhatt Palshikar and the Peshwa and his kinsmen of Bassein. The Peshwa's castemen of Bassein now desecrated Palshikar's Agni-hotra. He complained to the Peshwa (1743) and after a delay of three years (1746) at the earnest protest of 58 learned Brahmans of Nasik and Trimbak Balaji issued orders for the restoration of Palshikar's Agni-hotra. The Peshwa's kinsmen however still continued to molest Tukam Bhatt Palshikar. He and his adherents were boycotted and nicknamed Palshis. At last Palshikar left he Peshwa's territory and came and settled in Bombay. His descendants are still leaving at Dadar, and one of them is a member of the Corporation for Mahim Ward. The Pathare Prabhus did not fare better under Balaji Peshwa's rule. On the complaint of his castemen the Rigvedi Brahmans of Chaul and Bassein, Balaji issued orders in Shaka 1665 (1743 A.D.) to the effect that the Pathare Prabhus should be compelled to practise widow remarriages as before and that they should be forbidden the use of the Brahma Gayatri and Vedic Mantras. The Prabhus were much annoyed at this order of the Peshwa, which they considered as unjust and unwarranted by the Shastras. Before the rise of Balaji Vishwanath, Brahmans of the Peshwa's caste occupied a very low position in Society. One great ambition of Peshwa Balaji was to raise his caste in the public esteem, and this made him blind to the interests of other Communities. Hitherto no intermarriages could take place between the Deshasths and Chitpawans. By the force of authority and promice of reward, he got himself married to girls of the Deshasth, Kramawant and Karhada Brahmans. The Sarswats or Shenvi Brahmans were denounced as Trikarmis, the Sonars or Daivadnyas were forbidden the use of the Namaskara Salutation, the Twashta Kasars were prohibited from using the sacred thread, the Yajur Vedi Brahmans of Bassein were harassed and nicknamed Palshis, and the Prabhus were denied the use of Brahma Gayatri and Vedic Mantras! the result of this policy of religious intolerance and social humiliation was that many Pathare Prabhu families left the Peshwa's territory in the Konkan, and came and settled in Bombay where their old spiritual guides the Yajur Vedi Brahmans of the Katyayana Sutra had found a safe asylum under the just sympathetic, and tolerant rule of the British Government.

PARSI GRADUATE COMMITS SUICIDE

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday, by Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, touching the death of a Parsi named Kaikoshro Ruttonshah Commissariatwala, a graduate, aged thirty four, who met his death by wilfully jumping out of a window of a four storied building in Bazaar Gate Street. The deceased was employed in the General Post Office and was alleged to have been of unsound mind. He had been under medical treatment for the past year and a half. At 6 a.m. on Wednesday morning he was seen struggling with his grandmother attempting to throw himself out of the window. He overpowered her and threw himself out when he fractured his skull and died on the spot.

A verdict of suicide committed in an unsound state of mind was recorded.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XVIII)*

CURRENCY PYROTECHNICS.

THE VAUNTED STABILITY OF EXCHANGE.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle").

In these strenuous days of Marconi and Zeppelin, which have both endeavoured to annihilate time, it is not surprising that the generality of people have an exceedingly short memory. Event follows event with such rapidity that, ere twenty-four hours are old, each is forgotten. It passes into "ancient history" or the limbo of oblivion. And as to "thinking," well, we may leave that to be inferred, only reminding the reader of the satiric remark of Lord Rosebery. It is all done by the New Journalism, the basic motto of which is to eat the words to-day which were uttered yesterday, with all the earnestness and seeming gravity of the oracle of Delphi or Dodona. As a striking instance of forgetfulness, we have only to point out the series of Currency pyrotechnics displayed to the gaze of the civilised world beyond official Currency mongers, and their blind apologists in and out of the Press. Mr. Moreton Frewen recalls to us the phases through which Indian Currency has passed since the unstatesmanlike and panic-striken policy of 1893:—

"Instead of admitting, after a fair test that no managed currency for such a community could be worked for a twelvemonth even by an Achille Fould, every sort of "financial rainmaker" has since 1893 enlarged on our helpless words. First, the Gold Standard was to be changed to gold by the simple expedient of grabbing rupees wherever found, melting them and selling them for gold. In that way Germany had changed her standard, why not India? Two years later loans of rupees were made at Bombay at two per cent. per month on the security of gold bars. Next enters the era of inflation; coin all rupees you can or cannot circulate, buy nine pence worth of silver, put the King's head on it, and sell it for 16 pence. When in 1907, the Indian Currency, inflated during two years, with 400,000,000 new rupees had become apopletic and food prices had risen 50 per cent., the wheel stopped on these mechanical assignats and the Mints were abandoned until this year. Meanwhile in February 1910, a duty of four pence per ounce was imposed on all imported silver bullion,—the first time a tax was ever imposed in all their history on one or other of the precious metals. The idea was possibly to catch a little revenue but chiefly no doubt, by a prohibitive duty on a very large and valuable import, the raw material, too, of a beautiful handicraft which has to compete with China and Japan,—to enlarge India's balance of trade and thus enable the Secretary of State to sell his Council Bills at some trifling advance."

This is, indeed, a faithful history of the Indian Currency since 1893 in a nutshell. It actually summarises all the Correspondence, the Despatches and the mazes of statistical tables which are comprised in the two volumes of Appendices accompanying the interim report of the Commission. But it is all forgotten as if it never happened! Who will deny that, after all, the Currency is a State-managed one, altogether unnatural and artificial? But such is the reluctance of the officials that even so level-headed a personage, otherwise so able and capable, as Mr. Lionel Abrahams, denies, as he has done in some of the answers made, the transparent artificiality. The consciousness of the failure of Currency nostrums flung in the face of the uninitiated and inarticulate masses during the last 20 years sits so heavily on the heart of the official currency empiricists, that it is not surprising they should refuse to admit that it is artificial. If you sell your rupee worth 9d. or 10d. for 16 annas in order to give what is absurdity called "stability" to Exchange operations, limited to Foreign trade and Home Charges only, which are indeed a flea-bite in value compared to the colossal Inland trade, we do not know what else to call it, except "State managed" or "artificial." Were a concrete demonstration needed to prove the fact of the artificiality, we would suggest doing away with the Gold Standard Reserve and allowing Council Bills to be sold for what they may exchange in the gold market of London. Because you have been propping Exchange for some years past with that reserve, it does not signify that any stability whatever is imparted to it. That in itself is a huge delusion. Stability can only come on a natural, not an unnatural, basis. And, therefore, all this vaunt about stability is so much simple nonsense.

THE "DRAIN OF GOLD."

Coming to this "drain of gold" by India, Mr. Frewen pertinently asks the question, what has become of the 100 millions (strictly 65 millions) of *net* gold which India has absorbed during the last few years, where can it be traced, save a little in Bombay and the Punjab? Did not the Comptroller-General observe that "if it stayed in circulation we should expect a progression, but of such progression there is no trace"!

It should be here remembered that if the balance of trade at present is large, it is owing to two causes: firstly, because of the enhanced prices of some of the staple commodities of export, such as cotton, jute, tea and hides. The abundance of gold has everywhere given great stimulus to trade and industries. Credit has not only been allowed to expand, but inflate to abnormal proportions. There is not the least doubt that as soon as prices begin to fall, the value of exports in these commodities will decline. The second reason is the increase of normal exports. But trades have their ups and downs. And even the normal growth may be checked awhile. So that it is not to be expected that the present large balance of trade in India's favour is likely to last long. The contingency, again, of a crisis, similar to the one of 1907, is also possible. Indeed, many of the witnesses expect it, not forgetting Mr. Abrahams. You may reserve seven millions in metallic gold in England, as he suggests, but it is more than doubtful whether that sum would stem the tide of the crisis which may run down Exchange and drain away whatever gold there may be in circulation. Barring these contingencies, let our Currency doctors inform us how many millions more of gold will India absorb in the near future? And how many millions out of such absorption will pass into circulation so as to enable them to say with confidence, as Mr. Webb apparently does, that a free use of gold was an established fact in the country.

HISTORY THAT WILL BE REPEATED.

What is happening now is nothing new. Let us quote the able writer, once more, in the "Edinburgh Review" of 1879:

"Elated by the high prices and general prosperity of the years 1872-3, and believing these would last, our industrial and trading classes made preparation for a great extension of business. Coal and iron were at fabulous prices; every man who happened to possess or hold on lease a coalpit was regarded as a millionaire. Accordingly scores of new coalpits were sunk and iron furnaces and iron works were erected mostly of a colossal character. In like manner new mills and factories of all kinds were built and fitted up with the newest and most costly machinery. All these involved a vast sinking of capital, yet even before the year 1873 came to an end, difficulties began. The crisis in the Money Market of November 1873 was significant of evil. Yet the warning was but slightly regarded. Then the fall of prices began and has continued (1879) but still it was thought to be a passing decline. Then came a succession of bad harvests while the loss of wealth by the agriculturist was overlooked. The loss of wealth also from the failures of many Foreign loans was very serious."

Thus the economic history in reference to abundant gold, is repeating itself and one may be sure of the repetition of the consequences that ensued after 1873 and culminated in that great depression in the Eighties. Gold has again to become scarce in order that the advocates of a Gold Currency for India may feel to the fullest the disastrous effects which may ensue. The evil consequences will be most felt on what is called "the loanable portion of money." That signifies a rise in the Bank rate which the European merchants so awfully dread.

A FUTILE INVESTIGATION.

So long, therefore, as our present abnormal exports last, and so long as gold production in no way diminishes, all may be right. But have they carefully forecasted the opposite of the prevalent phenomena? True financial statesmanship consists not in providing for the present only but for the future. Unless Indian exports go on increasing uninterruptedly the balance of trade in India's favour cannot be maintained. But even if maintained, there is the further fact to be looked in the face, namely, the indebtedness of a country. Unless India's sterling obligations are wiped off, we make bold to say, *no permanent additions can be made to her stock of Gold Currency*. Thus the whole problem is complicated with factors which are dangerous. And, therefore, it is indeed too premature to talk of a Gold Currency and freer use of that metal, apart from the social usages, habits, and ordinary requirements of the teeming millions. Viewed from this broader and graver point of view we cannot help thinking that the present investigation is more or less futile in character. What is wanted is a Commission which would investigate those larger and graver questions, now on the horizon, but which are destined sooner or later, to overtake India with the first severe crisis wrought by gold in Europe.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th 13th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 21st.

NAINI TAL MURDERER'S APPEAL.

MAGISTRATE'S ASSAILANT TO SUFFER DEATH PENALTY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

At the High Court to-day, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudball dismissed the appeal of Ram Lal, a horse dealer of Naini Tal who recently ran amok there killing three persons and was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Gordon, the Magistrate, was also attacked but had a miraculous escape.

Mr. Alston who appeared for Ram Lal admitted the murders but pleaded for reduction of the sentence to one of transportation for life as the accused was an eccentric and had lost control of his temper.

The Court, in passing orders, said that there was no evidence on record which would entitle them to come to the conclusion that Ram Lal was of such an eccentric disposition that at times he did not know what he was doing. The doctor who was called by the accused said that his brain was allright but that his temper was peculiar and hasty. It seemed to Their Lordships that the only conclusion on the evidence could be that Ram Lal disappointed at the result of the criminal proceedings he had instituted being dismissed, became greatly enraged and proceeded to kill no less that three persons. Under the circumstances, Their Lordships found no sufficient grounds for reducing the sentence to one of transportation for life, and dismissed the appeal confirming the sentence of death which was ordered to be carried out.

AVOID STOCK PHRASES.

There are writers with something to say whom it is very difficult to read with any attention, because their sense is constantly weakened by stock phrases. They have not learnt to fit their thoughts with their own language, and these thoughts are disguised in language that seems to mean nothing. A writer who can make his own phrases keeps the reader's attention alert. There is no doubt that he always means something, that his thought is working in every sentence; but in stock phrases thought ceases to work, and the reader's attention ceases with it. He may like this little holiday; indeed, some writers are popular just because their stock phrases are so numerous that the reader's mind can enjoy a complete idleness among them. But it is not the proper aim of writing to provoke this kind of unconscious idleness; and even the writers who do provoke it are probably themselves unconscious of the effect they produce. Even they are trying to say something, and failing so pretentiously that their failure is concealed from themselves as well as from their contented readers. No clergyman would wish to fill his church because his sermons had the power of putting all his congregation to sleep; and the writer who becomes popular through his use of stock phrases owes his success, if only he knew it, to causes just as unflattering.—"The Times."

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

DEMETRIUS—5th Oct., at No. 11, Rowland Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Seth G. Demetrius, a son.

SMITH—6th Oct., at Saraghat, E. B. S. Ry., the wife of G. W. Smith, of a daughter.

WARBROOK—On the 17th October, at Stirlings House, Nungumbakam, the wife of F. G. Warbrook, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

D'ARCY—FOSTER.—At the Scotch Kirk, Lahore, 4th Oct., by the Rev. D. Craik, Arthur Frederick D'Arcy, to Dorothy Foster, daughter of the late C. Foster, of Lahore.

DEATHS.

CASTON—6th Oct., at Asansol, E. I. Ry., Rebecca Clementine, the dearly beloved wife of B. G. Caston, Esq., late of the Loco. Supdt.'s Office, Jamalpur, in the 66th year of her age.

ROBERTS—On the 18th October, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the dearly beloved wife of F. E. Roberts.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness' lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

Friday, October 24.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Student Branch, Girgaum 7-15 p.m.

Saturday, October 25.

B. V. R. Boxing Tournament on the Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A. Student Branch 7-15 p.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch 9-15 p.m.

Sunday, October 26.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Depositors, in the Library at Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakoredvar, 6 p.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Student Branch 7-15 p.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road 9-15 p.m.

Monday, October 27.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Shareholders at Girgaum, 6 p.m.
Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 28.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

Wednesday, October 29.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 23, 1913.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At the sitting of the Church Congress at Southampton on the 1st of this month the feminist movement formed the subject of an exhaustive discussion, when ideals, marriage, divorce, sex-consciousness and even the suffrage question received serious and thoughtful treatment from earnest speakers, several of whom were ladies of great eloquence and culture. Sir Almroth Wright's scientific fulminations, published in the form of a pamphlet during mail week, also created a great flutter among the suffragists, who are, as our London correspondent reports, vigorously refuting his charges on every platform. In his letter which we published on Saturday, our correspondent points out the astonishing silliness and want of balance of several of Sir Almroth's *dicta*, and even a cursory perusal of the extract from the "Pall Mall Gazette," which appears elsewhere to-day, giving a list of the principal reasons for not giving the vote to women will, we are sure, convince the unbiased reader of the correctness of our correspondent's criticism, and that "The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage," though not without a certain amount of plausibility, must be summarily dismissed in the court of public opinion. There is, indeed, so much misunderstanding and haziness of idea on this burning topic of woman suffrage that it has become a matter of urgent necessity that the public should no longer be distracted by conflicting opinions or continue in ignorance of some of the more abstruse factors of the problem. It should be remembered, when we are sentencing some of the ladies who break shop windows, or set fire to country houses, to our perpetual disapproval, that "militancy" is not an essential part of the suffragist programme and has no bearing on the moral and political right of Englishwomen, married or unmarried, to the franchise. As the Bishop of Winchester said at the Congress, our whole attitude towards women has been wrong. Man has, through all the ages, supported by Church and State, never been just in his conception of women's intellectual and political possibilities, and has always laid too much stress on the claims and disabilities of sex, and woman has, everywhere, been kept down as the inferior creature.

"Witness (said His Lordship) all the prodigiously abundant romantic and erotic fiction of today. In each intrigue, liaison, or romance there must, of course, be a man to every woman, but you will agree that what is presented as an incident in a man's life is treated as a central and absorbing event in a woman's life. Woman is not by nature essentially more sexual than man, though the things of sex demand of her more time and strain. She shows, indeed, in many cases more power to transcend sex, either by innocence or by spiritual development, than is common in men. We can hardly be surprised if women, seeing how closely this common way of viewing their sex has been connected with the worst indignities and cruelties to women, should desire to assert emphatically the non-sexual side of their nature, and to claim liberty to find their level in the spheres of action and thought. That there is plain danger here of exaggeration by reaction sometimes in unlovely forms is obvious, but this need not disturb us too much if the main impulse is right."

This main impulse, then, is the main thing, and that it is right none can deny. And however deplorably and hysterically some of the militants, carried away by a perverted enthusiasm, may behave, there is no doubt that in the not remote future the opponents of the suffragettes will be forced to surrender. It should be borne in mind that the volume of opinion in favour of woman suffrage is daily growing stronger; that, quite apart from the militant tactics of the Women's Political and Social Union, there are scores of other organisations working on lawful lines; and that behind these suffrage societies are the organised bodies of women doctors, headmistresses, women graduates, women teachers, hospital nurses, women textile workers, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the Women's Liberal Federations, the Women's Temperance Organisation, and many others,—in fact almost every body of organised women,—who have repeatedly, by overwhelming majorities, declared their desire for the enfranchisement of their sex.

Many people treat this question of the demand for the vote for women as though it were only a thing of yesterday, and concerned only a few hysterical and violent women. The modern agitation for the franchise dates from 1866, when the women found a champion of their cause in John Stuart Mill. This was the time when the Household Franchise Bill was under discussion, and Mill determined to move an amendment to that measure. A petition was immediately got together, and in the course of a fortnight the signatures of 1,500 women were obtained, among whom were Frances Cobbe, Harriet Martineau, and Josephine Butler. Mill's amendment, expressly including women voters, was defeated, but, in the Act, the word "man" was used in place of the words "male person," which had occurred in the Act of 1832. In view of Lord Brougham's Act, by which it had been decided that the word "man" should invariably be taken to include women, unless the contrary were specifically stated, it was thought by many that women were therefore enfranchised. Accordingly, in various parts of the country women sought to be put upon the register. In Manchester, out of a total number of 4,215 possible women electors, 3,924, or nearly 92 per cent.—sent in claims. The case, however, was decided against the women in the law courts (Chorlton v. Lings) and the desire of women to be placed upon the register was frustrated. Much water has passed under the bridge since then, and the movement has gained enormously. It has been made clear on more than one occasion that, as far as their actual conscientious convictions are concerned, a majority of the members of the House of Commons are in favour of the principle of granting the franchise to women. But this is not a thing of yesterday; for the past fifty years there has been a steadily increasing opinion, shared by the majority of English statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, that, in a State where women are expected to bear all the burdens of citizenship, they should, as a matter of justice, be accorded the same political privileges as men. It is one of the disadvantages of the party system of Government that where there is a preponderance of opinion in favour of a reform, but such opinion is not distributed on strictly party lines, it has very little chance of receiving the attention that it merits. This is what has happened in the case of Female Suffrage, and it is not altogether surprising that a section of women, who feel strongly on the subject, felt that constitutional methods would never achieve for them a right, the principle of which Parliament has conceded over and over again. We believe that, with all that there is to be said in its deprecation, the militant movement has done much to awaken the electorate to the necessity of this question being faced, though such good as it may have done in this way has been certainly over-balanced by the harm due to their persistent and unreasoning campaign of violence. When the vast numbers of women and their organisations who confine themselves to constitutional methods can persuade the electorate that the extension of the suffrage to women does not mean the victory of suffragettism, the day of their own triumph will dawn.

INDIAN BANKING.

"The Pioneer" enters a strong protest against the sweeping assertions which appear in the English financial papers implying that the result of the recent crisis in Indian banking is to show that this is a department of affairs in which the Indian mind is not at home. The Allahabad journal remarks that such an assumption is as false as any hasty generalisation can be. It goes back to the history of Indian banking in the days of the Mogul Empire and points out that, while "it would be absurd to say that any Indian of the early eighteenth century possessed the scientific knowledge of the subject that would be the common property of intelligent contemporaries in the City of London, it might be equally rash to assert that banking was carried as far at that date in England as it had been in Hindustan." "In the social chaos that set in after the decadence of the Mogul Empire," writes "The Pioneer," "the figure of the Hindu financier, calm, patient, and inscrutable, represents the only figure of stability in that era of change and treachery and violence." During the time "when all the usual bonds of civilised life were burst, this one stable, non-combatant organisation with its example of orderly life and faithfulness remains." These Hindu bankers, as "The Pioneer" points out, kept up an elaborate system of political intelligence, which can only be compared to that which made the house of the Rothschilds famous in the days of the Napoleonic wars. And they fixed the rate of exchange in spite of the difference of dynasties and moneys, and met each other's drafts at times when whole provinces might be in mutiny, and rival claims disputing the intervening territories. The ascendency of the Hindu bankers was gradually lost as the large Anglo-Indian houses grew, and Government set up the system of financing itself by means of its own treasuries. The arrival of the Joint-Stock English bank was the last blow. But while this position had been usurped by the exchange banks, the indigenous banking of the country is still a feature of immense importance in the financial economy of India, and one which is too often lost sight of when matters of trade and finance are under discussion between Government and Chambers of Commerce. The fraternity of indigenous bankers remains in the background, and as detached from the life around them as in the days of Surajed-Dowlah. They have never displayed any inclination to make their influence felt, their two outstanding virtues being their thorough knowledge of their own business and their recognition of the obligations of integrity. "The Pioneer's" picturesque description of the Indian bankers and its protest against the sweeping generalisation of English and Anglo-Indian papers is timely and will meet with wide appreciation. But unfortunately the Allahabad journal itself falls into a similar error in its apparent assumption that because a few Indian banks conducted on Western lines have failed, therefore, Indians should either be excluded from this field of enterprise, or hedged round with restrictions of an extraordinary character. As we pointed out the other day, it is as absurd to take this attitude as if we were to say that because the Bank of Burma came disgracefully to grief, and Arbuthnot's failed, involving a host of people in misfortune and misery, therefore other European banks operating on similar lines ought not to be trusted. There is no reason why banks under Indian management should not flourish, as indeed those of them which are conducted on sound principles are already doing. The existence and growth of these Indian banks must be of great value economically to the community. Such crises as the one through which the Indian banks have recently passed are inevitable in the early history of the establishment of the system. It is by such experiences, as we have more than once said, that the people,—who are already, with the spread of education, showing an eagerness, which cannot be too warmly encouraged, to bring their savings into the public market instead of hoarding them,—will gradually learn to deposit their money only in those institutions which are conducted on lines which afford a guarantee of safety.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceroy's Legislative Council.

It has been finally settled that the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council of the cold weather season will take place at Delhi on the 6th January. A circular letter has been issued suggesting that notices of resolutions should be forwarded to the Legislative Department as early as possible. It is understood that the Government of India proposes to reserve a good part of the month of March to deal with Government measures and no resolution of a general character will be taken after the 10th March. This decision will not affect the purely Budget resolutions which will as usual be allowed for discussion during the Budget week.

The New C-in-C.

The announcement of "The Times" that Sir Beauchamp Duff is to succeed Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief in India is in accordance with expectation. General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G. C. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., is Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office. He was Chief of Staff in India in 1906-09. Born in 1855 he received a commission as Lieutenant in the R.A., in 1874, serving in the Afghan War of 1878-80. He was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1881, and thereafter his promotion was rapid. In 1895-99 he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India and in 1899 was Assistant Military Secretary to the War Office (Indian Affairs). He served in the S. African War, and was D. A. G. to the Indian Army Headquarters in 1901-2, while he was successively Brig-Genl. commanding the Allahabad district, Maj.-General, and Adjutant-General in India (1903-06).

Two English Mails Weekly.

"The Times" statement that the proposal for a bi-weekly Indian mail service does not meet with "the entire approval" of the shipping authorities is one of those irrelevancies, which are often allowed by unthinking people to affect questions of public interest. Of course, the approval of the "shipping authorities" whoever they may be is desirable, but their pleasure in the matter could not be allowed to settle the matter. Canada, Australia, New Zealand Ceylon and the Straits Settlements all have more than one mail a week, and India cannot afford to be the Cindrella of the Empire in this respect any longer. The decision of the matter rests upon the question whether there is a demand and a need for one mail a week. If this question is answered in the affirmative, as it is by everybody except the sleepy Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is the business of the Government, regardless of the convenience of the shipping authorities, to see that a bi-widely mail is contracted for.

Control of Theatres.

We have received from the Acting-Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the revised draft rules "for the better regulation of theatres and other places of public amusement in the City of Bombay with a polite request for "the favour of any alterations or suggestions" we may have to offer in the matter." The question of the control of public places of amusement in Bombay is one with which we shall deal fully on general grounds shortly. For the present it may be noted that the new rules deal fully with the construction of buildings and with fire precautions and other measures for the protection and safety of the public, special regulations being included for circuses and in respect of the use of cinematograph apparatus and other optical lanterns. The conditions under which licenses will be granted in future are specified in detail. Absolute discretion is vested in the Commissioner of Police to refuse a license

For any public wrestling or boxing entertainment and for the performance of any play or for any exhibition which he may consider to be indecent or of a scurrilous character, to contain offensive personalities, to wound the religious feelings of any individual or class of individuals, to be seditious or to be likely to excite political discontent, to promote hostile feelings between different classes, to be calculated to cause a breach of the peace, or to be objectionable on any other ground.

Only in the last-mentioned case is he bound to state his reason for refusing a license. The rules also provide that no person holding a license shall permit on the stage during any performance

Any profanity or impropriety of language, any indecency of dress, dance or gesture, any offensive personation or representation of any individual living or dead, anything calculated to excite feeling or sedition or political discontent, anything calculated to produce riot or breach of the peace or to promote hostile feelings between different classes or to wound the religious feeling of any individual or class of individuals, any dangerous exhibition of or performance with wild beasts, or any performance involving risk, damage or danger to the public.

The Mohurrum in Bombay.

A memorial about the Mohurrum regulations has just been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor. The memorial was adopted at a meeting of Bombay Moslems held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Anjuman-Islam and Ahle-Sunnut-ul Jamat of Bombay, and, *inter alia*, states that there is a strong feeling among the Sunni Mahomedans, who form ninety per cent. of the total Moslem population here, against some of the present police regulations regarding the celebration of the Mohurrum in Bombay. The following are some of the principal points in the Memorial:—

The Sandal-procession of the Bara Imam Darga has been annually taking place in Bombay for more than a century, and it is to be deplored that this time-honoured procession has been stopped. The procession starts at about 9 p.m. and returns before 11 p.m. and hardly lasts for two hours. This procession takes its circuit in a few streets only and is confined to one night only. The rule for the tenth day of the Tabut procession is as objectionable as that of the tenth night. The solemnity of the occasion is married and the spectacular and commemorative aspect of the Festival is destroyed. Bombay Moslems feel that a demand of a deposit of Rupees one hundred as a fee for each Tabut is both humiliating and without precedent in the history of British India. It is practically prohibitive, as it affects the poor who have intense faith in the celebration.

Life-Saving Appliances at Sea.

Mr. Todhunder, I.C.S., who has been appointed President of the Committee to deal with questions of life-saving appliances on board ships sailing under Indian Enactments, has arrived in Simla and is discussing the details with the Government of India. It is understood that the Committee will consist of Commander Central, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, Captain St. Croix of the B. I. S. N. Company and Mr. Agston of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as members. Sir Fazulbhoy will specially represent the interests of the pilgrim traffic and the requirements of pilgrim vessels. The Committee will meet early next month.

The Nelson Monument.

A curious point about the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, where, as mentioned by Reuter, Bombay's offering was conspicuous among the floral tributes on Tuesday, is that the height of the column has never been correctly ascertained. The height, with base and pedestal, is given by Thornbury, in "Haunted London" as 193 feet. In Bohn's "Pictorial Handbook of London" the column and capital are said to be "176 feet and 6 inches in the whole height, surmounted with a statue of 18 feet in heigh." Another writer states that the height of the column from the top of the pedestal to the top of the abacus is 101½ feet, while a fourth writer bewilders us with the statement that the height of the column to the top of the capital is 145.6 feet. The Monument at London Bridge is 172 feet in height to the top of the capital. The statue of Nelson is formed out of two blocks of stone from the Granton quarry. The four reliefs adorning the pedestal are eighteen feet square, that on the south side, representing the death of Nelson, being not only the largest of the four, but the largest bronze casting of its kind in Europe.

Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., Hon. General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, will visit the centres of the association and inspect the corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Lucknow, Bombay, and Agra on the following dates:—Lucknow 24th, Bombay 27th, and Agra 31st October.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Good Deed we have done.

"Times of India":—We hope good people in Bombay who have enjoyed the coolness of the last few mornings have not failed also to appreciate the thinness of the smoke in the air compared with the heavy pall which we have learnt by sad experience to expect as soon as the cold weather begins. "The north wind doth blow, And we shall have—smoke," has long been the Bombay variant of an old rhyme. These times are, we hope, gone for ever and we record the fact with the satisfaction that comes of doing a good deed, for we may justly claim to have been instrumental in persuading Government to pass the special anti-smoke legislation which is the direct means by which the new state of affairs has been attained. . . . The Bombay Commission have been at work six months and as the cold weather and smoky season are again down upon us there is a favourable opportunity to review the progress they have made. It is excellent. It was recognised at the outset that if success was to be obtained it would be due, not so much to the punitive powers given to the new anti-smoke authority as to their wisdom in drawing up working rules and regulations. Judging by results, they were well advised in this respect. . . . . It has hitherto generally been believed that the smoke nuisance in Bombay could only be dissipated by the installation of electric power in the mills. It cannot be removed completely until then. But it is a matter for the widest satisfaction that the Commission have been able to achieve such successful results, which will make the city pleasanter cleaner and healthier.

The Share Crisis.

"Advocate of India."—All the circumstances go to show that the least, and that the outlook at present is particularly black. It is bound to have a prolonged and far-reaching effect on trade. Mills have received large orders for piece-goods, but, having regard to the present stringency in the money market, there is no guarantee that those contracts will be carried out. In short, the inevitable paralysing reaction has set in and there is no knowing what fresh complication may arise. Notwithstanding the heavy drop in prices in mill shares that has taken place during the past few days, they do not afford sufficient inducement to real investors. Many of the shares have been inflated out of all character to their intrinsic value and looking at the earnings of several mills and the dividends they pay, it is not surprising that the soap bubbles have been inflated to such an extent that they have burst.

The Training of the Civilian.

"Morning Post."—Few men ever learn to speak a language fluently unless they begin young. If the civilians are to get to know the natives of the district in which they are to work they ought, while in their teens, to begin to speak its principal language, so that by the time they are twenty-one they may speak it fluently. They cannot but gain, also, from beginning early their intiation into the kinds of knowledge that they will require as administrators, subjects such as agricultural irrigation, and sanitation. The Royal Commission should be able to lay down distinctly the kind of qualifications which are of most use to public servants in India, and it cannot be beyond the power of the India Office to devise a training likely to develop those powers. The India Office can certainly do for India what the Admiralty has done for the Navy.

Coming Industrial Crisis.

"Daily Mail."—Is there no Labour leader with intelligence enough to foresee the crisis towards which British industralism is drifting and with courage and authority enough to forestall it? If not we venture to predict that Parliament will sooner or later be compelled to give to industrial agreements the same legal status as any ordinary contract, to attach penalty to their non-observance on either side, and to limit the freedom and add to the responsibilities of these vast fedarations of Capital and Labour.

The Best Policy for Turkey.

"The Spectator."—We look with much more anxiety to the relation of Turkey and Bulgaria. Much will depend upon the behaviour of Turkey. To advise the Young Turks to bear themselves with studied and exceptional consideration towards Bulgaria will seem, no doubt, like a plea for Bulgaria that leaves the Turkish point of view altogether out of the question. But in reality it is not so. It can be shown easily enough that a strict absence of all provocation towards Bulgaria, and an absolute determination not to attempt to reconquer what was formerly Turkish territory in Europe, is much the best policy for Turkey herself.

EXPLOSION AT HAINES' ROAD.

DAMAGE TO FIREWORKS FACTORY.

On Tuesday night at about 11-30 p.m. the whole neighbourhood round Jacob Circle was startled by a terrible explosion which took place at Haines' Road in a fireworks factory. The report of the explosion, which resulted in a conflagration, was so loud that it could be heard even at Colaba owing to the stillness of the night. This factory which is situated near the Hindu cremation ground, was lately opened by one Hassanali Jumabhoy Damji for the manufacture of fireworks for the Dewali season. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. The fire engines from Haines' Road, Byculla and Chinchpokli went to the scene of the disaster and the fire was put out in about ten minutes. The entire roofing had been blown to pieces and the streets a long way from the factory were covered with smouldering tiles and corrugated sheeting. The northern portion of an adjoining factory owned by Heptulla Mulla Abdul was also blown away. The entire damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

Luckily no loss of human life was caused as there were no tenanted buildings near by.

SHARE MARKET CRISIS.

TERMINATION IN SIGHT.

MEETING OF BROKERS.

EXCITED DISCUSSIONS.

DIRECTORS FIX THE RATES.

The termination of the financial crisis seems to be in sight. The Share Market, which was to have remained open until 2 p.m. yesterday was closed the whole day and no business whatever was done, to enable the brokers to complete the October Settlement.

The many brokers who had been affected by the failure of Mr. Jehangir Beramji Dalal, appealed to the others favourably to consider the situation and adopt a policy of "give and take" in this matter. In this connection they also appealed to the Board of the Share Brokers' Association and a general meeting of the brokers was held in their hall at 1 p.m. yesterday under the chairmanship of their vice-President, Mr. Parbhudass Jiwandass.

Great excitement prevailed at the meeting and two of the leading Bear-operators were, on arrival, hooted and charged with bringing about the crisis. There was considerable confusion and the chairman had some difficulty in restoring order. When that was done, the Bear-operators where again hooted and told that they too had passed through criticial times and had to settle with their creditors.

Calmness was, however, restored and the chairman, in opening the proceedings, asked the brokers to adopt a conciliatory spirit and avert the present crisis by working harmoniously and showing their readiness to meet those brokers who were in difficulties. He observed that it was in the interests of all to adopt a policy of "give and take".

Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Guzdar appealed to all to take a favourable view and suggested that all those who had sold shares to Mr. Jehangir Beramji should purchase them back at favourable rates. He remarked that the Bear-operators should also understand that it was in their interests to settle with the Bull-operators at favourable rates, for then only would they be able to recover their dues. He appealed to them to assist the Board wholeheartedly in their attempt to avert this crisis.

Several Bear-operators remarked that the brokers should either pay in full or leave the market. They saw no reason for settling with them.

AN APPEAL FOR CALMNESS.

Order was again restored and Mr. Jamnadass Morarji asked the meeting to consider the situation with calmness. He said that the present crisis was not due to bad times of the mill industry or a rise of prices in the Cotton Market. It was due to the failure of a person who had speculated on a very large scale. In view of the favourable conditions of the mill industry at present, he asked them to make settlements as far as possible and get out of the difficulty. He further announced that a big mill-agent was prepared to purchase about one-thousand shares of the David and Fazulbhoy Mills.

Several brokers then expressed similar views and the Board retired to consider what rates they should recommend for the purposes of settlement.

In the meantime the brokers attempted to settle and during the two hours that the Board was engaged elsewhere in considering the rates, the brokers settled some of their transactions mutually by giving "havalas". At the same time some confidence was also restored by the news that a leading banker had purchased from the Market 500 shares of the Fazulbhoy Mills at the rate of Rs. 500 each.

The Board returned after two hours and the Secretary, Mr. A. H. Madon, announced that the Board was merely recommending the rates about which the settlement was to be arrived at. Those rates were not binding on any person, but they hoped that a solution would be brought about by the brokers settling the difference about these rates. They made themselves distinctly understood that they merely recommended the rates.

BOARD'S DECISION

The Board's recommendations were as follows:—

Fazulbhoy	Rs.	480.
David	,,	490
Standard	,,	1,175
Petit	,,	2,600
Nagpore	,,	1,850
Swadeshi	,,	1,400
China	,,	700

Several brokers enquired how it would be possible for them to know which brokers were in difficulties, when they were told that those who were in difficulties would themselves go to them and ask for a settlement.

A broker then asked what guarantee there was for the person asking for a settlement to pay up the differences in full when he was told that he need not settle until he was satisfied that payment would be made.

Some discussion followed regarding the rate recommended for the shares of the "China" Mills but it was agreed to let the figure stand.

The brokers were then told that they must now settle their difficulties and to enable them to do so, the Market would be kept closed to-day.

The brokers seemed satisfied at this suggestion and then dispersed.

The Board of the Association, which brought about this settlement is composed of the following gentlemen, their President Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha being away in England:—

Mr. Parbhudass Jiwandass (Vice-President).
Mr. Bhaidass Gulabdas.
Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha.
Mr. Cawasji Manekji Cooper.
Mr. Kirachand Vasanji.
Mr. Nusserwanji P. Karam.
Mr. Shapurji S. Mahimwalla.
Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Madan.
Mr. Vadilal Punamchand.
Mr. Narandass Govindji.
Mr. Nagji Motichand.

A PURCHASE OF 12 LAKHS.

In the evening there was a strong rumour current in the Market that leading financiers had purchased the "Fazul" and "David" shares to the value of twelve lakhs of rupees. If this news be correct, it should restore absolute confidence in the Market and the crisis may altogether disappear.

THE DIRECTORS' NOTICE.

The resolution passed by the Directors was framed in Gujarati and posted up in the compound of the Share Brokers' Hall.

The following is an English rendering:—

By the order of the Board of Directors I hereby let you know of the request made by some of the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange who are at present in considerable dimculties in regard to the Divali Settlement. Your Board recommends that those members who are now in dimculties in regard to their transactions with different Joint-Stock companies and have still transactions standing on their account should close those transactions with such parties to their common convenience. It may be that the parties are members of the Exchange, clients or banks, and the remaining shares which are genuine holdings must be delivered to the parties concerned. Although the Board of Directors at this stage do not consider it advisable to institute a fixed rate for shares, they think it advisable that the shares of the following seven companies, whose names are mentioned below should be settled at the rates quoted opposite the names, in order to avert a crisis by unnecessary strain upon those members who are in difficulties, and with this advice the Board hopes that the Divali Settlement will pass off satisfactorily. Here follow the names of the companies with the new rates fixed:

Company.	New Rate in rupees.
M. Petit Mills	2,600.
Standard Mills	1,175.
Fazulbhoy Mills	480.
David Mills	490.
Nagpur Mills	1,850 (With Dividend).
Swadeshi Mills	1,400 (Ex-Dividend).
China Mills	700

The statement added that the business of the Market would be resumed as usual and named Friday as the opening day, while it further announced that to-day the transactions of the Divali and December settlement would remain closed.

APPLICATION AGAINST MR BYRAMJI.

At Mr. Justice Shah's bungalow an application was made on behalf of Piarali Moorag by Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, to adjudicate Mr. Jehangir Beramji Dalal an insolvent.

The petitioner stated that he was a creditor of Mr. Dalal in the sum of Rs. 2,500 advanced on a promissory note. In spite of repeated demands, Mr. Dalal had failed to repay the loan and had put him off on various pretexts. It had now come to his knowledge that Mr. Dalal had very largely speculated in shares and he (Mr. Dalal) was affected by the failure of the Credit Bank as he was the holder of shares in which Mr. Jaffer Joosub had dabbled.

The petitioner then went on to say that having heard that Mr. Dalal had suspended payment, and was unable to pay the debts due by him to the various banks, he went to Mr. Dalal's bungalow, at the Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on Sunday the 19th October, at about 8-30 in the morning, and saw Mr. Dalal. The petitioner demanded his money, and threatened to have Mr. Dalal adjudicated an insolvent if payment were not made, Mr. Dalal then told the petitioner that he could do his worst.

Continuing, the petitioner stated that Mr. Dalal lived in a well-furnished house, and kept motor-cars, carriages and horses. It was necessary that he should be adjudicated an insolvent forthwith so that his property might come into the possession of the Official Assignee.

On this petition, his Lordship adjudicated Mr. Dalal and made a vesting order in favour of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee.

After the sealing of this order, all the property of Mr. Dalal was taken possession of by the Official Assignee's officers.

It is unsafe at present to estimate Mr. Dalal's liabilities but if the settlement is effected at the rates recommended by the Board of the Share Brokers' Association and there is every probability of that being the case, his losses will be considerably reduced and the figure of twenty-four lakhs may drop to between fifteen and twenty lakhs.

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

DIRECTORS OPPOSE LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

It is understood that Mr. Bevan Pitman, Government Advocate, has been engaged by the Directors of the People's Bank to oppose the application for liquidation filed in the Court of the District Judge, yesterday.

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT.

In reply to numerous requests from the shareholders that the Investigating Committee's report and the auditors' statement be issued in time to allow careful consideration before the meeting of the creditors and shareholders proposed to take place on the 26th instant, the "Tribune" publishes the following statement from the directors of the People's Bank:—

"The matter is in the hands of the Committee which is going into the accounts carefully and members are holding sittings almost daily for the last eight or ten days. They called for a number of statements, the preparation of which naturally took considerable time. They had to discuss the affairs of other concerns to which the bank had advanced money, with their directors. The report of the sub-Committee appointed by the General Investigating Committee is expected in a couple of days or so and it will take two or three days to adopt it. Possibly the Committee will have to adjourn the meeting for one week more. In the meantime the Committee is thinking of publishing the report of the auditors, Messrs Ram and Sons will reply to the points raised therein. Messrs Ferguson and Company have been auditing the bank's accounts since Monday."

EXPLANATION FOR ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

The "Tribune" also publishes an explanation why two Lucknow members of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Ganga Prosad Varma and Rai Saligram have been unable to attend the meetings; the latter on account of his indisposition and previous engagements, the former on account of engagements that could not be put off and the inconvenient dates of the meetings.

STAY OF LIQUIDATION APPLIED FOR.

An application was presented to-day before the District Judge of Lahore by Dewan Petoan, Barrister, on behalf of the Directors of the People's Bank praying for a stay of liquidation proceedings for one week, on the ground that the Committee of Investigation and auditors appointed by them were to submit their reports on the 26th October, and shareholders would require time thereafter to consider the adjustments proposed.

Another application was presented by Mr. Obedullah, pleader on behalf of some shareholders and depositors of the Bank making a similar prayer. The Judge said he would consider both applications to-morrow but in the meantime he could not stay the publication of notices to be issued on the 14th November.

QUESTION OF WINDING UP.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The hearing of the opposition to the winding-up of the People's Bank, will come off on the 14th November and not on the 23rd October as stated yesterday. The latter date has been arranged so as to enable the head of Messrs. Nieson, King and Simpson, to declare his willingness to act as liquidator and take over the charge of the Bank ad interim.

AMRITSAR BANK REPORT.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The "Tribune" announces that the report of the Amritsar Bank Investigating Committee is nearly ready and the Committee hope to bring it out in Urdu, Hindi and English by 26th October. It will be distributed broadcast.

KARACHI FIRMS FAIL.

MANY BANKS AND FIRMS INVOLVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

The two old firms of Messrs. Tarachand Chelaram and Messrs. Khimchand and Chanchaldas failed yesterday. The news came as a shock to the local Mercantile Community, and it is believed that various merchants, shroffs and others who are connected with these firms are also heavily involved. Both the firms made business transactions up till 2 p.m., and at 3 p.m. they suddenly closed. No new transaction has been done in the Karachi bazar. The two firms were believed to be very sound. The approximate liabilities of Messrs. Tarachand Chelaram are reported to be 35 lakhs, and those of Messrs. Khimchand and Chanchaldas about 11 lakhs.

ANOTHER KARACHI FAILURE.

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Another big merchant of Karachi has failed namely Khemchand Chanchaldas. The piece-goods market is paralysed and other traders are inanimate.

KARACHI FAILURE SEQUEL.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Messrs. Jaswantrai and Co., Karachi, have filed a criminal case in the City Magistrate's Court, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code for cheating against Seth Haridas Assanand, pearl and iron merchant and commission agent, who suspended payment on the 8th instant. The hearing has been fixed for the 4th proximo. The accused is on bail.

BANK FAILURE AND INSOLVENCY.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT COMMISSION PROBABLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Persistent failure of business firms followed by the insolvency of a well-known Share broker of Bombay has revived the question of an urgent enquiry into the recent failures by a Government Commission. This suggestion is favoured in informed quarters but it has not yet transpired whether the Government has seriously taken up this question. A mixed commission of officials and businessmen presided over by a High Court Judge will command confidence.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

DRIVER FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The driver of the second train in the Scottish railway disaster in September has been tried and found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was deferred.

SENTENCE OF TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

An engine driver tried in connection with the Scottish railway disaster has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE DONGOLA.

The transport Dongola left Bombay, yesterday noon. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 p.m., this evening.

RISING IN PORTUGAL.

CROWDS ATTACK POLICE AND GUARDS.

AUTHORITIES RAID A MEETING.

MANY ARRESTS.

CONSPIRACY TO LIBERATE PRISONERS.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Reports of a serious outbreak in Portugal reached Madrid to-day. The censored Lisbon message this afternoon says that the Monarchist revolution was to have broken out to-day but only a few groups appeared on the streets, one being composed of policemen. The leaders of the movement have disappeared from their homes.

The censored telegrams received in London subsequently show that some fighting occurred in connection with the rising in Lisbon to-day. The crowds attacked the police-stations and posts of the Republican Guards. Many of the attackers were arrested. The authorities raided the meeting in the embroidery factory near the prison of Limerio. All were arrested after a struggle. It is assumed that a conspiracy was being formed to liberate the prisoners. The Government announces that it knows all the designs and has the situation in hand.

LISBON, Oct. 21.

Complete tranquillity has been restored. The railway to Oporto which was temporarily interrupted, has been repaired.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE.

WIDELY ORGANISED PLOT DISCLOSED.

LATER.

The Government has sent a circular to the Legations announcing the complete failure of the attempted rising and stating that the whole country is now tranquil.

It declares that no one connected with the Army and Navy took part in any act of sedition. The arrests up to the present which number a hundred, include, however, besides six police, a number of naval officers and petty-officers most of whom were captured in the Naval barracks; also several people of social standing.

The newspapers state that the movement was directed by two committees, one civil, the other military. The signal was to be given by the murder of certain ministers and officials, whereupon three columns, organised in the suburbs of Lisbon, were to enter into action. Simultaneously, risings were to occur in Oporto, Braga, Evora and Vianna.

Certain telegraphs and one railway were actually cut, but the damage was promptly repaired. Armed bands appeared at Montalegre, Barca, Alba, Figueira, Casterodigro, and Penamacor.

The Governor of Oporto, in a proclamation announcing the crushing of the insurrection says that the movement had great ramifications in the whole country.

TWO PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS RELIEVED OF FUNCTIONS.

MADRID, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced that the Governors of the Spanish provinces of Orense and Pontevedra, adjacent to Portugal, have been relieved of their functions.

MILITARY SUPPORT OUTBREAK.

VIGO, Oct. 22.

Travellers arriving from Portugal say that a portion of the Army and Navy are supporting the movement towards insurrection and that some artillerymen revolted and killed their captain.

EX-KING MANUEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MUNCHI, Oct. 21.

King Manuel and his wife have gone to Sigmaringen.

PERSIAN ARMY ORGANISATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TEHERAN, Oct. 22.

The American, Colonel Merrill, has been appointed to organise a force of a thousand gendarmes at Shiraz for the Governor-General of Fars. They will co-operate with the Swedish gendarmery.

TRAFALGAR DAY BANQUET.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL.

ENGLAND TO BE REPRESENTED BY NAVAL SQUADRON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At the Trafalgar Day banquet given by the Navy League in London, last night, Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador, announced that Great Britain had accepted the invitation of the United States to be represented by a naval squadron at the opening of the Panama Canal.

MRS. PANKHURST.

A BLOW TO LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Mrs. Pankhurst being interviewed said that her admission to America was a serious blow to the British Liberal Government, who feared the revelations of their treatment of the Suffragettes. She would now tell everything. She had gained a great victory and a good advertisement.

MORE PASSIVE RESISTERS.

2,000 INDIAN COLLIERY HANDS STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURBAN, Oct. 22.

Two thousand Indians in the collieries of Northern Natal have struck in connection with the passive resistance movement, but a number of Indians at Newcastle have resumed work.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

REGULATION IN VIEW OF RECRUITMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Austrian Government has introduced a Bill, regulating Emigration and forbidding it when it affects recruiting.

OLYMPIC GAMES COMMITTEE.

MORE FUNDS REQUIRED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Chairman of the Olympic Games Committee, at a meeting in London, said that unless £25,000 were raised by the end of the year, the Committee would not feel justified in continuing the preparations for sending a team of athletes to Berlin.

SMUGGLING EMIGRANTS.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP AGENCY CLOSED IN VIENNA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Oct. 22.

The tourist office representing the Uranian Steamship Company has been closed by the police. The manager has been arrested on a charge of smuggling emgrants in disguise across the frontier. It is believed that many such emigrants were on board the Volturno.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

PRESENT OF 4,000 BOOKS TO MADRAS ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The London School of Economics has presented to the Madras Economic Association, a collection of 4,000 volumes of valuable economic and statistical works.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The French military aviator, named Dautroche, was killed at Epinal to-day while imitating flights of M. Pegoud.

LATER.

The aviator Daucourt descended at Sens in a gale.

Mr. Church, coal experts to the Railway Board, has returned to India and taken over his duties from Mr. Cole.

NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS.

LORD CREWE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THEIR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

VAST SCOPE FOR INTELLIGENT AND SYMPATHETIC WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Lord Crewe, supported by the Members of of the Council of India and some of the India Office officials, informally entertained at the India Office on Monday, 75 officers newly appointed to the Government Services in India, on the eve of their departure. Wishing them *bon voyage* on behalf of the Government, Lord Crewe briefly addressed them on the duties and responsibilities of their Indian career. He hoped that he himself and his successors would repeat such reunions.

CLOSE TOUCH WITH INDIAN RACES.

After mentioning the smallness of the service relatively to the size of the country, Lord Crewe said he had recently been studying the careers of a number of men of the highest position in the Indian Civil Service in the past, and he had been impressed throughout with an exceedingly large number of whom, it was specifically recorded, that they were remarkable for the close touch they got into with the Indian races, and the manner in which they developed a sympathy of those among whom they were serving. The test imposed on those going out to India now was harder in this respect than in generations past.

INCREASINGLY HARDER TASK.

"Your predecessors had generally to administer in a backward civilisation among those not fully educated in the general European sense. A great many of you have to deal with those on an equal plane with yourselves, both in intellect and in acquired knowledge. That is why I say that in some respects the task of the Indian Civil Servant tends to become an increasingly harder one."

GOVERNMENT AND CRITICISM.

"The result has fully vindicated the changes in the Legislative Councils of 1909, but it must be remembered, from your point of view, that one effect has been to increase not merely the discussions in Councils, but in the Press and elsewhere and even in society. It has increased the amount of criticism levelled in India at the Government and its agents. I do not mean to say that the Government of India is likely to be subjected, or can be subjected to the kind of criticism frequently levelled against His Majesty's Government both corporately and individually. It is quite evident that in a country governed like India that kind of criticism could not possibly be tolerated."

TO UPHOLD NAME AND CHARACTER OF BRITAIN.

"It is no easy matter in India to draw a precise line between what is inadmissible and what, however little one may like it, ought not to be suppressed, but that line has to be drawn, and we, all of us, in whatever position we are, in India or in the India Office, must be determined not to resent excessively criticism which is levelled at us for the work we are conscientiously doing. Now you have to uphold the name and character of Britain."

TO LEARN INNER LIFE OF PEOPLE.

Finally Lord Crewe advised all who were entering the Indian Service to cultivate some taste or hobby outside their official work. There were a vast number of such tastes, ethnological and archæological, some connected with the study of dialects, natural history, and finally sport, for those who knew Indian history would recall the amazing power Sir James Outram derived from his prowess in the jungle. Although these things were outside the ordinary duty they had the advantage of enabling men in India to learn something of the inner life of the people in a way which they could hardly learn in the ordinary course of their official work.

PRESIDENT HUERTA.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Government has made representations to President Huerta demanding protection of foreigners in Torreon.

Russia is undertaking large canal projects in her Central Asian territories.

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' APPRECIATION.

SAGACIOUS SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PATERNAL SOLICITUDE.

A meeting of the Bombay Moslems was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam in the Anjuman Hall to express their grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the Cawnpore settlement. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings read a letter from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim expressing his inability to attend at the meeting and fully sympathising with its business. He then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay expresses its grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy of India for his generous, broadminded, sympathetic and statesmanlike policy in connection with the Cawnpore Mosque question and winning the hearts of His Majesty's Mahomedan subjects by his political sagacity and forsight in reconciling them without losing British prestige."

The Chairman said that it was their bounden duty to express their heartfelt thanks to the Viceroy for his statesmanlike broad-minded and courageous policy adopted in this matter. Ever since the day His Excellency had taken over the charge of his office, he had taken every opportunity of obliging the Moslems of India whenever it occurred but in this particular instance, by his sagacious solution of the problem, His Excellency had put the Mahomedan Community under an everlasting obligation. He asked them to pass the resolution with acclamation.

GRATITUDE BY DEEDS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the proposition. In doing so, he said:—

The feeling of thankfulness that I should like to express is so deep-seated in my heart that I can find no words adequate to frame it. But this is not an occasion for long speeches. We are here to show the gratitude of the Mahomedans of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy for his wise and kindly intervention at Cawnpore, and though we shall do that in a formal resolution, we shall best do it by deeds and not by words alone. His Excellency asked us, in a speech which will always be memorable, to unite together in loyalty to our Sovereign and in loyal co-operation with constituted authority for the maintenance of law and order, and for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our dear country. We may show our desire to carry out that wish by words uttered to-day, but it must be by our future acts that the genuine nature of our declaration will be judged. For the clemency, statesmanship, and paternal solicitude of His Excellency I have the greatest regard, and I am devoutly thankful that a man of such conspicuous talents should be in charge of the fortunes of this country at this time. And still more do I honour him for the fact that, without swerving from the path of duty, he recognises that every community, whatever may be its importance, numerical strength, or faith is bound to receive impartial treatment at his hands. We see typified in him the ideal conception of British Justice and we know that he will not willingly sanction any deviation from that ideal. Of the events which led to bloodshed at Cawnpore I do not propose to speak, except to say that I hope they may be buried in oblivion, as His Excellency desires. It is not for us to allot blame or praise in that matter; but it is our duty in future to strive for the good Government of India and to see to it that the good name of the Mahomedans of India does not suffer in any way. If we do that we shall be observing the spirit as well as the letter of the Viceroy's wish. "What actions," asked the Prophet, "are most excellent?" And he answered his question as follows:—"To gladden the heart of a human being, to feed the hungry, to help the afflicted, to lighten the sorrow of the sorrowful, and to remove the wrongs of the injured." Those surely are the very actions for which we have to-day met to thank His Excellency the Viceroy.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried with acclamation after several other speakers had addressed the meeting in a similar tone.

On the motion of Mr. A. K. Dehelvi, seconded by Mr. Habib-ur-Rehman, it was resolved to authorise the officers of the Anjuman-i-Islam to forward the above resolution to H. E. the Viceroy of India through the proper channel.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY KHOJAS' MESSAGE.

The President of the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"The Jamat beg to offer through me their heartfelt thanks for the magnanimous clemency shown by Your Excellency towards the Mahomedans of Cawnpore in the recent mosque dispute.—Hassambhoy Nisram.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 14 broad gauge composite third class and brake bogie and 32 third class bogie carriages, metre gauge, as addition to the stock of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. R. Walton executive engineer is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, with the acting rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st class.

Captain G. F. F. Osburne, R.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major A. Gardnier, R.E., Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is temporarily transferred to the North Western Railway in the capacity of Senior Deputy Agent.

Mr. J. Coates, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. A. J. Sleigh, Executive Engineer is appointed Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

HOLIDAY FROM CHURCHILLIAN ORATORY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Count Reventlow, writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," suggests a year's holiday from Churchillian oratory would be the best means of improving Anglo-German relations.

The "Berliner Post" says:—"Reservations about the Canadian and Mediterranean ships savour of the generosity of the burglar who places his revolver in the left pocket and takes another from the right."

The "Vossiche Zeitung" says:—"It was Churchill, the party politician, who made the offer. Churchill, the Minister of Marine, could have told his "alter ego" that its consideration was impossible."

ESCAPE FROM POLICE LOCK-UP

MAGISTRATE DISALLOWS SWYNY'S CLAIM.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 22.

The case in which Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, was charged under Section 221, Travancoro Penal Code, with having escaped from lawful custody on the 21st July last, while he was in the police station lock-up at Ettumanur, was resumed to-day before Mr. V. Padhanabha Iyer, Stationary Second Class Magistrate of Kottayam. Kumara Pillai, Prosecution Inspector, represented the Travancore Government and Messrs. Subramanya Iyer and Gopal Tampi vakils defended the accused. The police produced Swyny in Court.

On the Court assembling at one o'clock Mr. Gopal Tampi, vakil, presented a petition signed by the prisoner, to the following effect:—"I am a European British subject and am prepared to tender evidence in support of this statement. I pray, therefore, that such evidence be recorded and proceedings against me in this Court be stopped, and the matter dealt with according to law." On this subject the Magistrate asked the Prosecution Inspector if he had anything to say with reference to Swyny's prayer for the case being sent to the Special Magistrate.

Inspector Kumara Pillai, submitted that Swyny's prayer could not be granted at this stage of the case. It is clearly laid down in Section 340, Travancore Code, that such a prayer should be made at the time that a charge was framed against an accused or earlier.

The Magistrate asked the accused's vakils if they had anything to reply.

Mr. Subramanya Iyer said he came under Section 339, which allowed him to set up a plea before the termination of the proceedings in Court, and that Section 340 does not lend itself to the construction put upon it by the Prosecution Inspector. He then read Sections 333, 335, 339, and 340 of the Code and maintained that he could set up a claim at any time prior to delivery of Judgment.

The application was however rejected by the Magistrate who said that accused if he so chooses may appeal against his order. Mr. Subramanya Iyer vakil, said that the order is not applicable though a Special Appeallate Judge may be moved on the matter under Section 341.

The case was adjourned until 3rd November for the defence evidence.

KANDAHAR OUTBREAK.

MISINTERPRETATION OF FARMAN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states:—A new complexion is sought to be put at Kabul upon the causes which led to the Durani outbreak at Kandahar. It may be remembered that the Duranis were infuriated by the demand of the Governor that they should send a number of their handsomest women and girls to Kabul and their protest took the brutally practical form of killing the Kazi and Mufti. A plausible explanation is now put forward that the orders of the Kabul Durbar were merely that dancing girls should be sent from Kandahar on the occasion of the marriage of Ain-ul-Daulat, one of the sons of the Amir. The Governor of Kandahar is said to have mistinterpreted the farman and he has been summoned to Kabul to explain his mistake.

SOURCES OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPLORATION ON THE N. E. FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Native reports that have reached Assam serve to show that Captain F. M. Bailey of the Political Department and Captain Morshead of the Survey of India have successfully explored the Sanpo and are now on their way back. They were apparently at Chatang, south-east of Lhassa in September and presumably they turned south so as to skirt the eastern frontier of Bhutan. They may be expected, therefore, to reappear at a point somewhere north of Mangaldai.

CANDIDATES FOR BY-ELECTIONS.

DISSATISFACTION OVER INSURANCE AND SHOPS ACT.

MR. HOBHOUSE ON HOME RULE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Viscount Lascelles has been adopted Unionist candidate for Keighley. The Women Liberals have passed a resolution to support Mr. Buckmaster, who is a suffragist. The Reading Socialists have adopted as candidate Mr. Butler, London organiser of the Socialist Party.

Speaking at Reading, Mr. Gooch said, he was a whole-hearted defender of the Government's past achievements and present measures.

The Unionist papers emphasise that there is much dissatisfaction in Reading over the Insurance and Shops Acts, but Captain Wilson will rely chiefly on the opposition of Ulster to Home Rule.

Speaking at Bristol Mr. Hobhouse was confident that Home Rule would be settled by accord of the two Parties.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

GENERAL SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF MENTIONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

"The Times" states that General Sir Beauchamp Duff will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

BREACH OF A TIME-HONOURED CUSTOM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Although no official announcement is yet forthcoming, it may be taken as settled that General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, in India, in succession to General Sir O'Moore Creagh. It appears that in this appointment the time-honoured custom,—whereby the chief-ship of the Indian Army has been held alternately by British and Indian Army officers has been laid aside as both the incoming and the outgoing Commander-in-Chief belongs to the Indian Army.

The news has been well received here as the appointment will insure the carrying out of the Kitchener scheme to its conclusion.

KARACHI MURDER TRIAL.

PLEA OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

In the trial of Mr. Gardiner of the Indo-European Telegraphs on a charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Lenahan of the Imperial Customs in Karachi, the case for the Crown has been completed and the case for the defence is now being heard.

Temporary insanity due to long indulgence in drink of delirium tremens represents the substance of the case for the defence. The allegation of murder is not denied and in fact the deed was committed in the presence of several persons.

The accused also wrote a letter after the murder confessing and boasting of the crime and justifying it, and this letter was produced in Court. It is believed that the trial will conclude to-morrow.

POSTINGS OF R. E. OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

On return from leave the following postings of Royal Engineer Officers are ordered:—

Colonel E. Houston to Lahore Division as Commanding Royal Engineer.

Lieutenant Colonel Stakes-Roberts as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. S. Murray as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Quetta Military District.

Lieutenant Colonel Browin as officiating Commanding Royal Engineer Mhow Division.

Lieutenant Greswell to Derajat Brigade.

Lieutenant Grove, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the southern Nigeria Regiment of the West Africa Frontier Force.

An exchange has been approached between 2nd Lieutenant Cunningham, 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Campbellpor and Lieutenant Moorhead, 65th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kildare.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Johnson, R.E., Military Works Services, has been selected for the command of the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Colonel P. G. Gordon, Survey of India, and Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Howll, Indian Army, retire from 23rd September and 12th November respectively.

Lieutenant Guise, Royal Garrison Artillery is posted to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Deolali.

Lieutenant Ashby from No. 68 Company Royal Garrison Artillery is posted to No. 8 Mountain Battery at Quetta.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Simla on an autumn tour on the 27th October. He will visit Bombay on the 31st October and 1st and 2nd November, Delhi 5th and 6th, Calcutta 8th, and arrive Rangoon 11th.

ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

EMPEROR SALUTES COFFINS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Oct. 21.

The Emperor and the Empress, their six sons, also the Imperial Chancellor, Count Zeppelin and hosts of naval and military officers and prominent civilians attended the funeral of the victims of the recent airship disaster.

BERLIN, LATER.

The funeral service for the victims of the Zeppelin disaster was held in the Protestant Garrison Church, before the altar of which, draped with naval flags, were twenty-three coffins hidden under a mound of wreaths. The Protestant and Catholic Garrison Chaplains delivered short addresses. The Emperor saluted the coffins as he passed out of the Church to the cemetery.

VICEROY AT BIKANER.

DUCKSHOOTING AT GUJNER.

(Associated Press.)

BIKANER, Oct. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Lalgarh, Bikaner by motor yesterday at 8-30 a.m., to shoot sand grouse at Kodamdesar Toziro, and Madh Bund. Owing, however, to thunderstorms which occurred the day before yesterday throughout the various parts of Bikaner and to the generally unsettled state of the weather, a small bag was obtained, only a few coveys of grouse coming to drink at the tanks. After the shoot the parties motored to Gujner where the Viceroy will remain for two days.

Her Excellency, who also motored out from Bikaner, arrived at Gujner for lunch. After tea, His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Mahraja of Bikaner, Colonel Windham, Sir James Du Boulay and Mr. Wood shot duck on the tank near the house, securing 36 birds. The Viceroy also shot a chinkara before dinner. In the evening the gardens and grounds were beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns.

RIDING ACCIDENT TO PUNJAB L.-G.

A NASTY SHAKING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who left Simla on tour on the 20th inst., met with a riding accident on his way from Dharampore to Kasauli and injured his elbow. The tour has been curtailed and His Honour is proceeding direct to Lahore. The injury is not severe though he had a nasty shaking.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer met with an accident at Kasauli on Monday last, falling from his pony and injuring his elbow.

His Honour, who was motoring from Simla to Lahore, had broken his journey at Kasauli, and while there rode out on a pony to visit the Military Asylum at Sanawar. It was while he was dismounting from the pony on his return that the accident happened.

His Honor is expected to arrive at Lahore early on Thursday morning, when the precise nature of his injury will be investigated by the aid of the X-rays. His arrival will be strictly private.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant Governor, who met with a riding accident will have his arm X-rayed at Lahore. The exact nature of the injuries has not yet transpired. It is, however, believed they are not serious.

SIMLA TERMINAL TAX.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The question of the substitution of octroi duty at Simla by the imposition of terminal tax is now under consideration. The Punjab Trades Association which is taking part in the discussion has suggested the employment of Mr. W. Johnstone for the purpose of collecting statistics in connection with the terminal tax. The Municipal Committee have however resolved that the Kalka-Simla Railway be asked whether they will supply the information and at what cost.

CHAPLAINS' SALARIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22

For some time past, the Government of India have been considering the question of the pay and prospects of the chaplains in India over which there has been certain dissatisfaction. It is understood that the Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the subject.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

SWORN IN AS LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

TRIBUTE BY LORD HALDANE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In the Law Courts to-day Sir Rufus Isaacs was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice. There was a large attendance of prominent people, including the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges.

Lord Haldane, speaking in terms of warm appreciation of Sir Rufus Isaacs, said that he had the fullest grasp of his profession. He was a man of the highest honour and the the highest desire to pursue the truth. Lord Haldane concluded by paying a tribute to Lord Alverstone, and said he hoped still to see him in the supreme tribunals of the Empire.

Sir John Simon said that the Bar concurred to the full with Lord Haldane's sentiments.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President, Railway Board, will visit works on Sara Bridge Project next week.

Dr. Satish Chunder Vidyabhushan, Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, has left for Malwa with a view to locate the birth place of Kalidas the great ancient poet.

The shortage of fodder and scarcity of water are likely to interfere with some of the Brigade Manoeuvres in the United Provinces.

The Simla Band Committee have decided not to engage any military band for next season. This is owing to the poor financial support given to the band fund this year.

It is understood at Delhi that one set of lines for the Indian Infantry in the New Cantonment will be ready for occupation next autumn. The unhealthy Barracks in Daryaganj will then be evacuated.

The proposal for the assembling of a committee to consider the financial position of the Simla Municipality and to formulate a definite scheme for public improvements is likely to stand over until next year.

The Bishop of Lucknow has appointed Revd. B. H. J. Fisher, head of the S. P. G. Mission at Cawnpore, Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Canon Durrant to the Bishopric of Lahore.

The project for a high level rickshaw road, from the Ridge, at Simla, through the grounds of the United Service Club, has once more been taken up, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab having interested himself in the matter.

One Abdul Gafur has made a complaint before the Magistrate of Naraingunj charging one Jnan Roy and a Havildar of the Dacca Military Police with malicious house search and extortion. Jnan Roy is absconding. A process was issued against the Havildar.

In consequence of a statement made by the man later on the police raided a room in the promises No. 5, Chintamoni Das's lane and found a large quantity of opium concealed there. The man was placed before the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Khan Bahadur Abdus Salam, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Central National Mahomedan Association, Calcutta, has telegraphed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"Central National Mahomedan Association offers its grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for his statesmanlike solution of the Cawnpore mosque question, which has given satisfaction to Mussalmans, and raised the prestige of British Rule, and enhanced its reputation for fairness and ever-anxious concern for the religious feelings and susceptibilities of its subjects, and further cemented their loyal devotion." Similar messages are being received from various parts of India.

A remarkable story of how a man deliberately swallowed sixteen packets of cocaine on being arrested by the police comes from northern section of Calcutta, says the "Englishman." It appears that on information received Inspectors Khoshla and Pandey, of the Muchipura Police, arrested one Bhutnath Roy in the act of selling cocaine in Patuatola but, it appears, immediately after arrest the man took out sixteen packets of cocaine from his waist-cloth and swallowed it without any hesitation. But there were some other packets of cocaine still in his possession, and these were quickly seized by the inspectors.

A BURDWAN DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Dacoits recently entered the house of a wealthy Indian Lady named Kawalya Acharjain at Sodi, in the Burdwan District and after assaulting the inmates of the house secured cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000. They all escaped.

RUSSIAN ENGINEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

M. Chikott, one of the Chief Engineers in Russian Turkistan is now on a visit to India with a view to seeing irrigation work in the Punjab.

AMBALLA SHOOTING CASE.

GUILTY OF RASH ACT.

ENGINE DRIVER LET OFF WITH FINE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The trial of Thomas Marshall Wright, engine driver, East Indian Railway, before Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, and a jury concluded in the prisoner being acquitted of the more serious charge of the indictment and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on the charge under Section 337 Penal Code.

In her evidence the prisoner's wife said she has been married fourteen years. Her married life had not been happy owing to her husband's jealousy. On several occasions serious differences had arisen and she had left him many times. In August last, her husband was under orders of transfer from Amballa, but she (the witness) refused to go with him. She stayed for the night at Mrs. Healey's, lady ticket collector, who had promised to obtain for her a lady ticket collector's job. The prisoner went there and tried to induce the witness to return but she refused. The witness went with Mrs. Healey to complain to the police and on the way they met the prisoner who abused them. She told her tongawallah to drive on. The prisoner went back to his tonga, drew a rifle out from it, took out some bullets from his pocket, loaded the rifle and fired aiming straight at her. She felt the wind of the bullet. She jumped out of the tonga and ran to the football ground when the prisoner fired again, the bullet hitting the ground a couple of yards in front of her. The witness then went to the Cantonment Magistrate's house and medical assistance was summoned. In answer to His Lordship, witness stated that she had two sons.

THE LETTERS TO "BERTIE."

Cross examined by Mr. Phillip Morton, she said her husband had a reputation of being a steady man and a good driver. She emphatically denied the truth of the suggestions as to her misconduct. She knew "Bertie" and admitted having written to him certain letters composed for her by Mrs. Rutchson, a friend of hers, but she affirmed there was nothing wrong between herself and "Bertie." She still loved her husband but he treated her badly and provoked her to run away.

Mrs. Healey corroborated the foregoing evidence as to the actual shooting and incidents at her house.

Sukhram who was hit in the leg said he did not see the gun but saw the saheb (accused) about two hundred and fifty paces from him.

Captain Oldum, in the medical evidence, said he had never seen anybody so frightened as Mrs. Wright was after the shooting. He was of opinion that if the rifle was discharged at the tonga and struck a person at two hundred and fifty yards away the tonga would be in the line of fire and that it was not possible at that distance to cause a wound if the rifle was fired up in the air.

PRISONER'S OBJECT "TO FRIGHTEN HIS WIFE."

Prisoner in his statement said that the statement previously made was incorrect in some particulars. He took the rifle out of the house to frighten his wife if he met her. This he did. He had been in the East Indian Railway for the last sixteen years as engine driver. He drove King George into Delhi. He drove the mail trains and earned about Rs. 500 per month. He had never been in trouble with the Railway authorities, never suspended or cautioned.

Addressing the jury, the Government Advocate said it was unnecessary for the jury to come to a finding as to the character of the prisoner's wife. The point was what was the state of the accused's mind with regard to her? It was clear that certain busybodies and scandalmongers carried tales to him and poisoned his mind. It was proved he had knowledge of the letter to "Bertie" and that he believed on the day of the occurrence she had taken rooms at the Dak Bungalow to facilitate her immoral actions. The Government Advocate showed by means of a diagram that it was impossible from a height to cause the wound to Sukhram. He said the guilt of the prisoner under Section 337 was too clear.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE QUESTIOND.

Mr. Morton, counsel for defence, in addressing the jury refused to accept Captain Oldum's evidence that the wound to Sukhram was not caused by ricochet bullets. Such bullets caused all sorts of wounds. The benefit of every responsible doubt should be given to the accused. The evidence showed that the distance between the accused and his wife when he fired was anything from 25 to 50 yards. Would he, a volunteer for sixteen years, miss if he had really intended to kill at 25 yards? He had forgiven her every time before. In the present case it was obvious he intended to frighten her to bring her back for the sake of their children.

The jury declared seven to two in favour of an acquittal on the first charge but unanimously found him guilty on the second charge but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he accepted the findings of jury and that although he had adopted a cruel and brutal way of frightening his wife but in consideration of his past good conduct and confinement already undergone he would not inflict punishment of imprisonment. He imposed a fine of Rs. 500 or in default imprisonment for six weeks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 22nd

S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	Oct. 20
S. S. Hindoo	Pearson	Hull	Sept. 19
S. S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Veinne	Sept. 24
S. S. City of London	Lish	Liverpool	Sept. 24
S. S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta	Oct. 9
S. S. Sultan Van	Koetie	Bottima	Balikpapan Oct. 2
S. S. Palitana	Le Grand	Calcutta	Sept. 14

DEPARTURES.

October 22nd

S. S. Devanha	Hicey	Shanghai
S. S. Dumbea	Bonsac	Marseilles
S. S. Putiala	Mills	Persian Golf via Karachi
S. S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta
S. S. Orissa	Redfern	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday:—

S. S. Shevedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer			
"	*Salsette	for	Aden
"	Baroda	for	Persian Gulf
"	Sardar	for	Do.
"	Barenfels	for	Hamburg etc.
"	Hindoo	for	Hull etc

* To Arrive.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi; which port she had left on October 20th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line, steamer Hindoo, 3,176 tons, Captain T. C. Pearson, arrived in harbour on Wednedsay from Hull, which port she had left on September 19th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Dandala, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Venice, which port she had left on September 24th, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain G. Lish, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on September 24th, with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 9th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer S. S. Shwedagon 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Patiala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain F. L. Mills, sailed on Wednesday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sultan Van Koetie:—The steamer Sultan Van Koetie, 1,113 tons, Captain K. Bottima, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Balikpapan, which port she had left on October 2nd, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Orissa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J. B. Redfern, sailed on Wednesday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, will sail to-day, for Busrel. via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain G. Le Grand, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on September 14th with a general cargo.

WEDNESDAY October 22nd, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
B.	Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co
C.	R. Barenfels	Englaro	W. & A. G. & Co.
D.	E City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
H.	Homayun	March	T. M. & Co
K.	Glendhu	Norrie	K. N. & Co
M.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
N.	Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
O.	Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. Y. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Highland	Monarch Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co
5.	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	T. M. & Co
6.	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7.	Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Kamakwa Mara	Hori	N. Y. Co
9.	Mariembed	Rednars	A. L. S. N. & Co
10&11	Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
14.	Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
15.	Abydos	Davis	B. & A S N & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arigair	Auld	J. M. & Co
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.
Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co
ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. & Co
City of London	Wish	K. N. & Co
Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	
Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
Hosiues	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habeburg	Seberich	A.L. S. N. & Co
Hellas	Birg	P. F. C. & Co
Hallington	Bodgers	J. F. & Co
Ilford	Nicolis	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lhasa	Outbush	M. M. & Co
Liaya	Manley	M. M. & Co
Maloja	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co
Okenfels	Knappe	W. & A. G. & Co
Palitana	Le Grand	M. M. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfillan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Szillah	Vancewisa	T. M. & Co
Seetan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	
Sultan Van	Koetie	Bottima

Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, has disposed of a sensational shooting case, in which the Police charged Marian, an Erula, under section 302. The evidence revealed was that the accused, at Hallimayer, the northern extremity of the Nilgiri District, armed with a gun, entered the house of another Erula, in whose absence he shot his child dead, and inflicted a wound on the mother. Jealousy is alleged to be the root of the crime. The accused set up a plea of "alibi," supported by two witnesses. The public Prosecutor, instructed by Inspector Walton, led the prosecution, and the accused, at the Government expense, was defended by a Vakil. The Asssors returned a verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced the accused to the extreme penalty of the law.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

PROSECUTION FOR TAXI-HIRE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. J. Roberts, a taxi-cab driver, took out a summons against Mr. H. F. Acton, charging him with refusing to pay legal fare and claimed Rs. 27-12 for taxi hire and compensation.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, who appeared for Mr. Acton, said he was prepared to argue the case on the admissions of the complainant himself. It was extremely doubtful whether the Public Conveyance Act, under which Mr. Acton was charged, applied to taxi-cabs. There seemed to be much apprehension in Bombay as to the procedure to be adopted when there was a dispute between the hirer and the driver regarding the legal fare. In case of a dispute as to legal fare, the proper procedure for the hirer and the driver was to go to the nearest sitting Magistrate to have the dispute settled, and failing that to go to the nearest Police Station to make a complaint. Thereupon, the law provided that the Police officer should place the case before the sitting Magistrate to have the matter decided. This procedure had never been followed in Bombay. Section 28 was only applicable in the case of a refusal to pay legal fare, which on the complainant's own admission had not been the case, as the dispute was only about the amount of the fare. However, his client did not wish to take advantage of any technical objection and he would therefore submit to any reasonable order.

His Worship agreed that the proper procedure to be followed in these cases was the one mentioned by Mr. Godinho.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 5 for legal fare and Rs. 10 as compensation. His Worship disalowed all costs.

THEFT BY A PATHAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged a Pathan named Shooden Bundealli, with the theft of two pieces of lawn cloth, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on Tuesday afternoon, the accused was seen rolling up pieces of cloth in a mat and hiding it in the hold of the s.s. Kirkdale. James Valiant, the boatswain of the ship, who saw the accused, seized him and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default of the fine, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday evening, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, being in the chair.

Both Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, and Mr. J. Crear, Deputy Commissioner were present.

A letter from Mr. J. Crear and Mr. P. R. Cadell, reporting that on the 18th instant they delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner was recorded. A letter from Mr. Crear reporting that he took charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner on the same day was also recorded. The Chairman said that they were all glad to see Mr. Cadell come back.

Other business gone through was of a formal character.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.

A SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Stension charged W. H. Morris, a European aged forty with housebreaking and theft of £230 and a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 75 belonging to one Tercuza Graude, a German girl.

The complainant resides at Byculla with Mr. Bertha Bloom and another girl named Mary Morris, the fiance of the accused. The latter used to sleep off and on in Mary's room which is next to the complainant's. It appears that the complainant kept a bag containing £230 and a gold watch and chain in her trunk when she went out for a motor drive on the morning of the 17th instant with the other residents of the house. The accused alone remained at home. On returning at about 11-30 a.m. the complainant found her bag containing her money missing from her box. Her suspicious at once fell on the accused who was absent when she arrived. She reported the matter to the Police.

Inspector Histed went over and while making enquiries at her house, the accused appeared on the scene. He feigred to be ignorant of all that was going on and when questioned by Inspector Histed he asked the Police Officer to accompany him to his residence in Frere Road. There he handed over the bag containing only £160 minus the gold watch and chain and said that he had not stolen it, but that it had been entrusted to his keeping by the complainant. The accused was searched when Rs. 35 were found on his person and the missing watch and chain discovered in his bathroom. It was likewise ascertained that on that same day the accused had purchased a gold ring worth Rs. 40 as well as a silver belt and two costly pairs of ladies' shoes for Mary. These articles the accused said he purchased with his own private savings from the Railway where he had lately been employed as a guard. The accused also possessed a bunch of keys, one of which could open the complainant's trunk.

As the evidence was strongly against the accused His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default three months' further imprisonment.

"BLOOD-LIBEL" IN RUSSIA.

THE KIEFF CASE.

A MENACE TO THE JEWS.

Every week, says "Darkest Russia," we receive some fresh illustration of the effect which the spread of the "blood libel" by the anti-Semitic press has upon the most ignorant and superstitious section of the Russian people. In many cases the "ritual murder" cry is engineered by local members of the "Black Hundred" fraternity. This week, however, our St. Petersburg correspondent gives the details of a case bearing a somewhat different character. A little girl living in St. Petersburg was sent out shopping and did not return for several weeks. On her return she unfolded a story which suggested that she had been decoyed away by Jews, presumably with the usual "ritual" object. When, however, her account of her adventures was put to the test it was discovered that on her way home from her shopping expedition she had been robbed of her purchase, and through fear of being punished on her return she had elected to run away. The "ritual" story was her own invention; and, as may be imagined the anti-Semitic papers made the most of it until it was exposed.

The appalling feature of this unpleasant episode is that it should have occurred to a child that such a story would furnish a convincing explanation of her disappearance. The persistent dissemination of the "blood libel" is an ever-present menace to the Jewish population, and if not checked is bound some day to give rise to a fanatical outburst of savagery.

CHANGE OF PROCEDURE IN THE KIEFF CASE.

According to the "Russkoe Znamya" the organ of the anti-Semitic Union of the Russian People, the Minister of Justice is preparing a detailed report on the Bellis case for presentation to the Tsar.

The "Russkias Vyedomosti" is informed that, as a result of the consultations held both in St. Petersburg and Kieff, the officials of the Ministry of Justice have formed the opinion that neither the report of the head of the Kieff Detective Department nor that of the Public Prosecutor is convincing with regard to the alleged "ritual" character of the murder of Yuschinsky. The indirect proofs, in the shape of stories to the effect that the baking of Pass-over cakes requires Christian blood, are dismissed as untenable. When one of those present at the consultations pointed out that the material supplied by the prosecution was not likely to satisfy a jury, the Conference, advised that the prosecution should not lay particular stress on the "ritual" character of the murder, but should admit the possibility of an ordinary crime having been committed.

The "Zemschina," "Darkest Russia" continues, now resorts to the Gospels for the purpose of establishing the blood accusation against the Jews. It quotes the utterances of Christ relating to the Last Supper, which it interprets as evidence of the use of blood among Jews for ritual purposes.

The Archangel Michael Union, which represents the Purishkevitch wing of the Union of the Russian People, has resolved to issue a pamphlet on the Bellis case, which is intended to serve as a general manifesto against the Jews. "Manchester Guardian."

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)
A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatics, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.
Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.
"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.
For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it to-day, now, while it is fresh in your mind.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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The Reliable Tailors and up-to-date Outfitters,
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All makes as good as new.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
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THE GENTS' HOUSE
HIGH GRADE
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Rs: 25-30-35
All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
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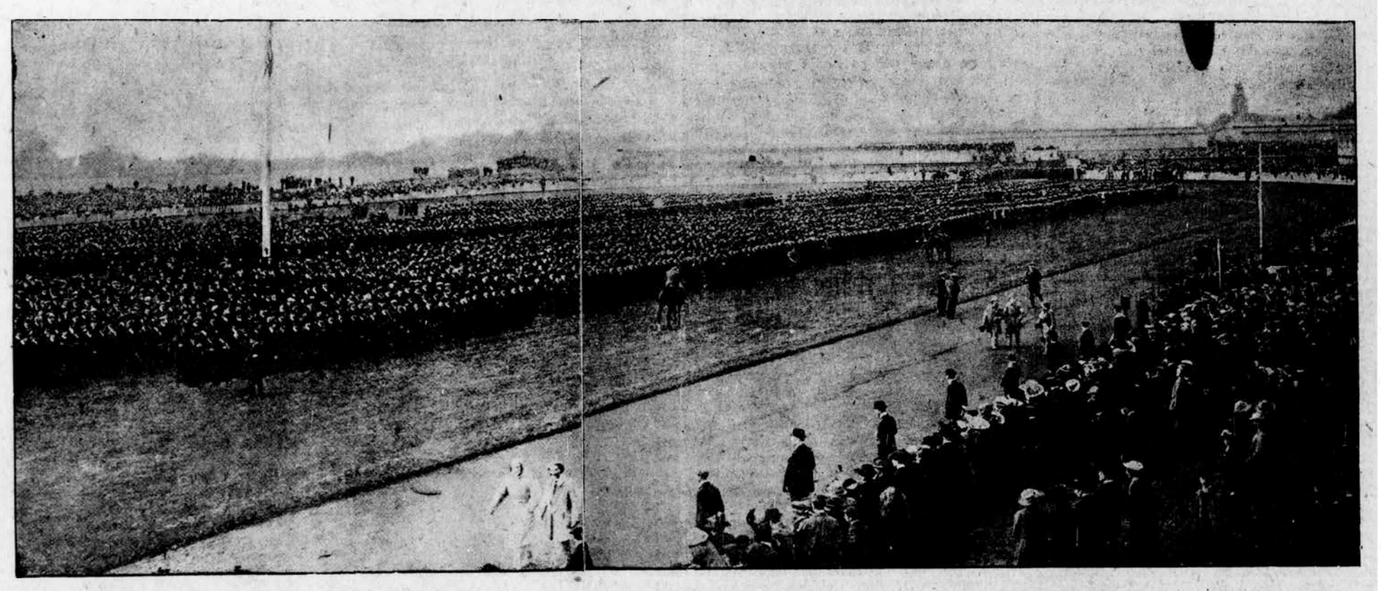
TWELVE THOUSAND ULSTER VOLUNTEERS (BELFAST REGT.)



Paraded before Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist Leader and the General Officer Commanding, on the Royal Ulster Agricultnral Show grounds.

A FALSE CHARGE.

COMPLAINANT FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ajitsing Sevaklal charged Mr. Richmond Alexander with assault.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant took the accused into partnership, the arrangement being that the former was to canvass orders for caps at outstations, and the accused was to finance the concern. The complainant obtained Rs. 50 from the accused for expenses for which he passed a receipt and went to Goa, but there could secure no orders. He next went to Jubbulpore taking more money with him. Here he could get only a couple of orders. He then telegraphed to the accused, asking for more money. He was given Rs. 150 in all. On returning to Bombay he said he had lost all the orders that he had secured and had no account of what he had spent. Upon this, the complainant alleged, the accused pushed him out of the shop.

The accused denied the charge. He said that when he asked the complainant to give an account of the expenses the latter refused to do so. He then threatened the complainant with legal proceedings, whereupon the latter preferred a false charge of assault.

His Worship dismissed the complaint, saying it was a false one, and acquitted the accused. As it was held to be a false complaint, the complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 50 to the accused as compensation

THEFT BY A "HAMAL."

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Keshu Keru, a hamal, in the employ of Messrs. Kemp & Co., with the theft of a coat and a purse containing Rs. 39 in cash and notes, belonging respectively to Suba Mukhta, another 'hamal,' and L. Alphonso, a compounder, in the employ of the same Company.

It appeared from the evidence that the first complainant missed his coat on the 17th September last. The accused then disappeared and subsequently the theft of the purse was also discovered. He was subsequently arrested by the police, when Rs. 24 were recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty, and, as he had three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In this case the Municipal Commissioner deposed that he had consulted the Municipal Solicitors before embarking upon the prosecution of two persons, one of whom is a useful citizen, has rendered good service to Government and was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. The only charge laid against them was that of "cheating." Yet the opinion you publish to-day shows that seventeen years ago the solicitors had, after full consideration, advised the Commissioner that personating another and signing and tenderng a voting paper in the name of another constituted no offence cognizable under the Indian Penal Code. They specifically say that it did "not come within the definition of cheating (S. 415)" or of "cheating by personation" (S. 416). Mr. Crawford has certainly not changed his opinion for at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. Crawford promptly abandoned the charge of cheating as stated in the learned Magistrate's judgment. Why then were these men placed before the magistrate by the Police on a charge of cheating? There is somthing rotten in the State of Denmark, which, it is hoped, will not escape the vigilance of the Corporation. There is a manifest abuse of the process of law and I trust that the Municipal fund is not utilised for this purpose in this case.

The solicitors are emphatic that personating, signing and voting in the name of another constitutes no offence under the Penal Code; and yet Mr. Crawford contended forgery had been committed. No change in the law of cheating or forgery has taken place during the last seventeen years. It is fortunate for the accused, that in Mr. Khairaj they had a magistrate of sterling character, free from all external influences, otherwise they might have succumbed under a charge by the Police with the force and prestige of a complaint from the Municipal Commissioner.

There is some excuse for proceeding under S. 177 for since Solomon's Case, the decision of the High Court in Ezekiel's case makes a municipal servant a public servant; but it does not go so far as to make a polling officer a municipal servant. That is still an open question. The magistrate has held he is not a public servant, and his reasoned arguments carry conviction to most minds.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CATHOLICS' UNION.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the G. I. P. Railway Catholic Employes' Union will be celebrated in the Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, on Sunday, the 26th instant. Divine Service will be held at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), followed by a sermon by Rev. Father Napolizin, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Te Deum, and Benediction. A pick of musicians will sing, and play a select Mass under the baton of Mr. P. M. Creado.

THE SMALL INVESTOR AND WAR.

If the general public would refuse to touch war loans at any price, with an exception of those issued for the defence of their own country, it would become impossible for financiers to run wars at a profit, even to oblige the heads of antagonistic ruling houses, and, consequently, wars would occur but seldom. Naturally enough, the loans to be brought out in the near future, for the alleged benefit of stricken countries, will be underwritten. The financiers will allow the underwriters a sufficient discount on the price at which the loan is offered to the public, and will trouble themselves but little about the public response. But the underwriters, though they themselves are wealthy, cannot afford to carry the burden of a rejected loan; they rely, if the worst comes to the worst, upon the price of the stock being marked down a point or two and enabling them to get out at a small loss. If the public, represented by the prosperous man in the street, who hates wars, would say: "I will not touch a loan of this kind, even if it will pay me ten per cent.," the game would be up.—S. L. Bensusan, in the "Daily News and Leader."

MEN AND MARRIAGE.

Every man instinctively dreads marriage. For a large number of men marriage means the voluntary acceptation of a burden; for a large number of women it means the only obvious path to freedom. An early marriage by a man makes the world pity him; an early marriage by a woman brings congratulations. It may or may not have been Shakespeare who, writing under a sense of personal failure, first advised every woman to marry a man older than herself. Anyway the superstition dies hard. I wish one could acquire the true statistics of unhappy marriages. I do not mean divorce-court records; they merely represent the unendurable marriages. I would wager that the percentage of happy marriages gets higher as the husband and wife approximate in age, and is highest of all when the woman is slightly older than the man.—Compton Mackenzie, in the "Daily Mail."

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MEDICAL EDUCATION.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL TEACHING.

Mr. H. L. Tidy writes to "The Times":—

In the the questions of medical education now being debated there are certain points which; to some extent, are hidden from the leaders of the profession. I have recently been a medical student in Germany, and in England I have some experience of medical teaching, clinical and scientific.

The teaching in great centres abroad is not always all that we are led to expect by the reports of commissions and investigators. As an example, the two great clinics of Kraus and His in Berlin may be quoted. These are parallel clinics in the University Hospital. They are frequently referred to as model clinics on an equality with each other. Yet those who are intimately acquainted with them know that they are poles asunder. The one is perhaps as good as a unit can be. The other is unsatisfactory. Yet the time-table of the lectures of the latter is imposing and in accordance with all official requirements. A globe-trotting investigator would applaud it. Even a shrewd observer, visiting it under the guidance of the professor, might well be misled by its organization. Yet every medical student in Germany knows its character.

It is easy to appreciate the harm that such a clinic would do in an English medical school. In Germany it is the custom to wander from one university to another, and it is common to spend a term at one and then move to another, the students learning from one another who are the best teachers to visit. Probably this is the saving grace of the system in Germany. It may be a good plan for the exceptional student, but it is doubtful whether in practice it works well for the average man. There has been no suggestion that it should be adopted in England.

It is not easy to find out exactly what happens in a large institution. There is a famous hospital in Berlin built in numerous pavilions with a vast pathological block under the control of a famous professor. In this are laboratories for the scientific investigation of the patients. Actually very little is welcomed there unless it contributes to a research. In each pavilion is a minute poorly-equipped laboratory, which has to suffice for most investigations.

A German professor came to London and explained his organization to the Commission. The preparation of a single case for his demonstrations often means all-night work for a staff of assistants. The students know that this distinguished clinician has very little knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Such a clinic in itself does not produce reliable doctors.

In another famous clinic a patient suffering from myeloid leukaemia was recently demonstrated by the professor as a case of malaria. The blood had been examined by the responsible assistant. He had presumably been through the course on this subject, and in theory knew all about it. Probably there is much information of importance which the Commission could have learnt best from an intelligent medical student. Experience has taught us how much reliance can be attached to statements by "Padgett, M.P.," after a three weeks' tour in a foreign country, although to those who have never been there the statements of fact may sound plausible and the deductions accurate. Some of the information given to the University Commission is of this character.

CLINICAL TRAINING.

In England an important transition is occurring in medicine. Science is knocking at the consulting-room door. Between the pure medical scientist and the pure clinician a gulf still exists. The pure scientist relies on a test-tube, a culture medium, and a standard solution, and from these deduces a diagnosis which he claims to be, and which may be, a fact. The pure clinician relies on his eyes, hands, and ears, his experience and his clinical instinct. It is useless to deny the rivalry between these groups. It is essential to realize its presence. It is apparent throughout the evidence before the Commission. As might be expected, there are faults and excuses on both sides. As each new test is produced by the scientist, claims of infallibility are advanced. Recent tests for tuberculosis may be taken as an example of what occurs. These are numerous, including the tuberculo-opsonic index, the Calmette or Wolff-Eisner ophthalmic reaction, von Pirquot's and Moro's cutaneous reactions. As each has been produced, it has been claimed as well-nigh infallible. With further investigation the value of each has been found to be very limited. In the discussions which have taken place on these, the clinician who expresses doubts has nearly always been worsted. He is on ground of which he knows little. He makes obvious blunders and falls into inaccuracies. He becomes an easy prey for the scientist. He has not the technical knowledge necessary to put his finger on the really weak points. Yet with time the doubts of the clinicians have often proved to be correct. In the last few years there has been more than one set debate in London which illustrates these statements, and no doubt there are others to come. The result is a constant feeling of mistrust. The fault of the scientist is the extravagant claims put forward for each new production and the unwillingness or inability to understand the value of clinical impressions and clinical examinations. Usually the scientists are men with little medical training and medical knowledge and no personal interest in the human side of the patient.

Of course the fault of the disagreement is not entirely due to the scientists. In early days the clinician bullied the scientist. He does not understand what the scientist can and cannot do. He throws undue emphasis on the instances where the scientist is in error or inconclusive, and concludes that an entire reaction is proved worthless by a single failure. The clinician's claim to clinical instinct is particularly irritating to the scientist. Clinical instinct is supposed to be a gift by which correct diagnoses are made. Every clinician believes that he possesses a very large measure of this gift. In reality it appears to be a convenient excuse for making a diagnosis without giving a reason, and is therefore most often seen in men whose insufficient education makes it difficult for them to transfer into words their train of thought. There is little room for it in the well-reasoned diagnoses of our best representatives. The mention of clinical instinct to a scientist, accustomed to hard, and fast reasoning, is like a red rag to a bull.

The difficulty is that neither side entirely understands the other. As Professor Starling said, "the clinician does not know what will go through the doors of a laboratory." On the other hand, the scientist is rarely able to see beyond its walls.

TECHING OF SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS DEFECTIVE IN ENGLAND.

Every one will agree that the teaching of scientific subjects, and especially opportunities for research, are deficient in England. We are far behind Germany. It is here that great improvements may be made. The British methods of clinical teaching need protection. No other country produces such good doctors as the British Isles, perhaps with the exception of Denmark. Here and there a model clinic may be found abroad. Usually the modelness is rather from the point of view of the professor than of the student. It will not be easy to uphold these British methods against the schematic arrangements of Germany and Austria, with their powerful support in England. The tendency is towards set lectures at fixed hours on fixed subjects. Such an arrangement is beloved by a Government office. It is easily tabulated, printed, priced, and punched into statistics. A few teachers can handle a large number of students. The English clinician relies on the soundness of his bedside teaching. It is personal between the student, the patient, and the physician, and is the finest teaching in the world. The student is compelled to give his attention, otherwise he runs the risk of ridicule.

Undoubtedly the most important point for the progress of practical medicine at the present time is that science and clinical teaching should be brought together. The Germans certainly have failed to do this, with rare exceptions. The British character is better adapted for success in this, but it should be regarded as essential that those who intend to specialize in medical science should be compelled first to acquire a thorough knowledge of clinical medicine and, so far as possible, to pass through resident hospital appointments.

FORGOTTEN TUDOR ARTIST.

WORKS OF HANS EWORTH.

No period of English art has been more neglected than that of Tudor times. The only figure which has hitherto "loomed large" in that epoch is Hans Holbein says "The Times." But Holbein died in 1543, and the manufacture of portraits of English men and women continued with unabated vigour for over 60 years after his death. The painters of these portraits were all brought up in what may be termed the Holbein traditions. Miss Mary F. S. Hervey, some years ago, rescued from oblivion one of these followers of Holbein, Gerlach Flich, a German artist. And now Mr. Lionel Cust contributes to the new volume of the Walpole Society an essay, with over 50 reproductions, on one Hans, or Haunce, Eworth, whose portraits were often signed with the interlaced monogram H. E., a monogram hitherto accepted as that of Lucas D'Heere, who did not come to England until 1568. The pictures, some in private and others in public collections, range in date from 1547 to 1573.

Mr. Cust catalogues and describes nearly 100 portraits and groups which he ascribes to Hans Eworth, practically all of which have either hitherto passed under false names or no names of artists at all. The list includes the Lady Jane Grey of the National Portrait Gallery, numerous portraits of Queen Mary (including those of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Chesham, and the Duke of Bedford), various family portraits belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, one of the fourth Duke of Norfolk belonging to Lord Rothschild, several in the Royal collections (including that of Queen Elizabeth and the Three Goddesses), and, among many others, the exceedingly quaint portrait of William Cecil Lord Burghley riding on a mule in a wooded landscape, at the Bodleian. Hans Eworth, so far as Mr. Cust has found, was a Netherlander; and in examining the returns of the Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalization for aliens in England, he discovered various entries, extending from 1545 to 1571, which leave little or no doubt that they apply to Hans Eworth. In the last of these, 1571, there is the entry, "Haunce Evance, pictorer, a denizen, born in Anwarpe, came into the realme about xxviij years past." Mr. Barclay Squire has traced this artist to 1572-4, when he was working for the office of Revels.

Curiously enough, Mr. Cust seems to have overlooked several very interesting entries to "Haunce the drawer" in the Household Account Book of Richard Bertie and the Lady Katherine Duchess of Suffolk, his wife. There seems very little doubt that they refer to the same man. They are all of the year 1562 and are printed in the Historical MSS. Commission Report of Lord Ancaster's manuscripts, 1907. Under May, 1562, there is the entry:—"To Haunce the drawer for drawing the storie of David and Sall [i.e., Saul] 20. s." In June of the same year there is another entry:—"Paid for the hire of Haunce's howse at Westminster, during the time herr Grace laye there, £10." There are two other entries, which may or may not concern "Haunce" the painter, although the inference is strongly in his favour. They are respectively dated January and March, 1561-2:—"To a paynter which drewe the pictor of two children, 2/" and "To a paynter which went to the Corte and drewe herr Graces armes for herr sadle, 20d." These entries will at least suggest to Mr. Cust a further source of inquiry, and there can be very little doubt that other records of Hans Eworth (the name is spelt in about ten different ways) will be found in the muniment rooms and in the galleries of many old English houses.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Surgeon-General Sir Charles Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, dealt with the medical needs of India in his opening address delivered at the London School of Medicine for Women, on October 1:—

In the course of his address Sir Charles Lukis gave it as his opinion that one of the most urgent needs of India at the present time was an adequate supply of suitable and fully-trained medical women. The problems connected with the preservation of the public health in India were extremely complex, especially with regard to the remedying of sanitary defects, the education of the people in personal and domestic hygiene, the saving of infant life, and the protection of women from the dangers incidental to childbirth. It was the prejudices of the vast majority of the populace, their conservatism and their suspicion of any innovation or change, which constituted such a formidable obstacle to rapid progress in medical or sanitary matters. He illustrated this point by reference to some of the conditions influencing the spread in India of those three deadly diseases, malaria, plague, and tuberculosis. Efforts were now being made, both by the Government and by the St. John Ambulance Association, to render instruction in hygiene more practical by means of lantern demonstrations, popular lectures, and the efforts were successful, as it was hoped they might be, they would not reach the root of the evil, for they would instruct only the men of the community.

Ladies who had spent all their lives in England were apt to regard their Indian sisters as being very down-trodden and oppressed. This was a grave mistake. Out of doors the man lord of creation, but once he was inside the house he was absolutely controlled by his wife and mother in all matters concerning domestic economy and family life. Indeed, he knew of no country where the woman was more absolutely the mistress of the house than she was in India, and he was convinced that no real headway would ever be made in promoting the knowledge of domestic and personal hygiene until the women of India had been convinced as to its necessity and had thrown their powerful influence into the scale. Here the medical man was powerless—the *purdah* barred the way—and it was to the medical woman that we must look for educational propaganda inside the zenana. The work of medical women in India should not be confined merely to the care of women and children. They might do admirable pioneer work by disseminating knowledge of the laws of health and the value of preventive measures, thus conferring an incalculable boon upon the populace as a whole, both by showing them how to prevent the spread of communicable disease and by teaching them how to increase the natural powers of resistance against pathogenic germs. The subject of infant mortality in India had of recent years attracted considerable attention. He believed that early marriage was very largly responsible for the high rate of infant mortality in India, where marriage was almost universal and was entered upon at the earliest practicable age; and there could be no doubt that much of this mortality was due to the ignorance and immaturity of the mothers. The instruction of these young mothers, therefore, in all matters connected with ante-natal and post-natal hygiene was a point deserving of consideration by all medical women practising in India. Another adverse factor vying in importance with that of early marriage in determining the excessive mortality was to be found in the primitive methods of midwifery almost universally in vogue. The only remedy for that deplorable state of affairs was that medical women by their precepts and practice should create confidence in modern midwifery and should devote themselves to the systematic instruction of the native midwives.

Passing to the manner in which it was proposed to supply the need for medical women, the lecturer referred to the Government grant of £10,000 a year for a service of medical women under the central committee of the Dufferin Association, and sketched in outline the conditions of service, which received final sanction at Simla early last month. The scheme, he believed, remedied all legitimate grievances and gave the medical woman in India an assured and definite position. In reply to a criticism which had been made that the starting rate of pay was inadequate, and that it would not attract the right type of woman, he pointed out that, when one took into consideration the free house, the terms were better than those offered to young officers of the Indian Medical Service. Moreover, from the very beginning the medical woman had the opportunity of private practice, whereas the young officer of the Indian Medical Service spent his first five or six years in military employment, where he could have little or no private practice, whilst he had in addition all the expenses incidental to regimental life.

WOMEN AND WORK.

My father, he left me no—what you call it?—heritage. But he gave me the best gift in the world. The idea to work. Oh, it is a great, good gift! To be independent, m'sieur, to earn a little money for oneself—it is the most splendid thing for all the women. Money! Every woman should win a tiny bit of money by herself, her very own, m'sieur! The rich woman—she has enough, too much—but is there not a newspaper to buy, to commence, to publish with her ideas, to busy herself, to give work to her brain? There are poor men and women who starve, who want help. There is always charity—you understand? There is always work, is there not? I am a religious girl. I like religion more than most of the actresses. I work very hard, but always I find myself very glad to work a little bit harder for the sake of charity.—Gaby Deslys, in the "Daily Chronicle."

WAR OF SEXES.

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S CHARGES.

LIVELY PROTESTS.

"The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage" has raised a storm of controversy, though the Suffragists are inclined to look upon it as being so extravagant as to do their cause more good than harm, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The chief charges brought by Sir Almroth are:—

(1) Woman is an insolvent citizen incapable of the physical effort, the clear thinking, or the moral perceptions which the maintenance of the State requires.

(2) Woman looks upon her mind, not as an implement for the pursuit of truth, but as an instrument for providing her with creature comforts in the form of agreeable mental images.

(3) The vote would not raise the wages of the woman worker and bring to her the financial, nor yet the physiological, freedom she is seeking.

(4) It would be difficult to find any one who would trust a woman to be just to the rights of others, in the case where the material interests of her children, or of a devoted husband were involved.

In an interview with a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative below, Miss Nina Boyle replies to the allegations, and then sums Sir Almroth up as.—

A person whose peculiar forms of study have brought him so much in contact with the abnorman that he is hardly a fit person to make those great generalisations which he considers so important."

WOMEN'S RETORT.

The leaders in the Suffragist movement decline to take Sir Almroth Wright's "fulminations" seriously and Miss Nina Boye, of the Women's Freedom League, when interviewed by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to-day, was inclined to restrict her comment to the assertion that nothing but good could come to the movement from such a "frightful exhibition of intolerance."

"What impression," she asked, "can be created by such rubbish on decent-minded men, who freely declare that they have obtained many of their ideals and inspirations from women?

"I really cannot regard the book seriously. I am sorry that the poor gentleman should feel as he does. What on earth would be said if any suffragist society issue such a book on the other side?"

KAFFIR COMPARISON.

"There is the charge that women are insolvent citizens."

"Sir Almroth Wright ignores the fact that women have been robbed of their citizenship. He talks about British women descending to the level of the Kaffir women, but the Kaffir women, until the white man taught them to wark for his profit supported not only themselves but their children.

"Women I confess," she said, "have certain disabilities, but the other sex have deficiencies quite as inimical to good citizenship.

"We do not want a sex war, but if this book was accepted as the 'unexpurgated truth' then we should have to hit back.

"We have no desire for a mud-slinging campaign. Perhaps there has been too much of it already.

"With regard to the accusation that public women have made statements that were untrue, must be charge not strike any one as ridiculous under all circumstances. I suppose such accusations are never made in politicle circles. It is too funny!

"No, Sir Almroth Wright's book carries its own brand—rabid sex intolerance and utter want of balance. It will be very pleasing to women like Mrs. Humphry Ward to read that there are no good women, except those that come under the influence of good men. Sir Almroth remarks that there are women even in county councils, who have no consciousness of the sexual element in themselves, or in the world around them. When you are dealing with road-mending, sewerage, electric trams, and things like that, why is it so essential that you should have a consciousness of the sexual element."

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCH CONGRESS SPEECHES.

The speeches at the Church Congress all contained an undercurrent of insistence that the woman of to-day should play a larger part in the affairs of the State, and that there should be a greater co-operation of men and women.

The following are some extracts:—

Mrs. H. Luke Paget (wife of the Bishop of Stepney).

Women were different from men, and hence they had a necessary and different contribution to make to the good of the whole—one that could never be made except by women. And they held that this contribution should be direct and not indirect a matter not a hidden and of responsible conviction, and yet insistent influence. Indirect control had left disfiguring marks on her character. Indirect influence commonly ended in the unworthy methods of intrigue.

Miss Ruth Rose (Women's Secretary of the World's Student's Christian Federation).

It was impossible not to recognise that the trend of things indicated increasing co-operation in public affairs between men and women. It was also clear that such co-operation was expected to justify itself by the raising of the standard of public life. Women, therefore, were on their trial. There were four ideals which every woman who proposed to devote either the whole part of her life to the public service must set before her. They were: (1) a just habit of mind; (2) the sense of proportion; (3) the ideal of truth; and (4) the ideal of patience.

Miss Soulsby (Head of Manor House School, Bromdsbury).

The position of women had gone steadily onwards in the stream of general progress during the last fifty years. And this progress had been a normal, steady growth, based broad on the root of things, consolidated by mutual consent of both men and women. The old ideal of duty lent itself to this mutual work in a way impossible to the new ideal of rights.

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SOUTH AMERICAN FOLK-LORE

CREATION AND DELUGE MYTHS.

From the earliest times the rude philosophers of savage tribes have felt it incumbent on them to attempt to explain the origin of the universe. Taking the material available to primitive man—the mysterious phenomena of nature, light and darkness, fire and water—they compiled from it a strange assortment of quaint and interesting creation-stories. A curious thread of similarity—if not, indeed, of direct analogy—runs through creation-myths gathered from all parts of the world, and this, of course, is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the mind of primitive man regards such questions in a like manner, whether he dwells in the desert plains of Patagonia or on the vine-clad slopes of Parnassus. Closely allied to and bound up with these creation-stories is the widely-circulated belief that at one period of the earth's history a mighty deluge of fire or water cut off the greater part of its inhabitants.

CREATION MYTHS.

Of the creation-myth proper we find a typical and fairly complete example among the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil, whose primary idea on the subject is that a Suprem Mother, by whom was created the universe and all it contains. She has deputed the task of protecting the various natural families to three principal deities—Guaracy, the sun, creator of the lower animals, Jacy, the moon, creator of plants, and Peruda, who promotes the production of human beings. Each of these is served by a number of inferior deities, and these, in turn, are assisted by spirits, whose duty it is to protect every individual creature, whether animal, plant, or person.

The ancient Carib race of the Antilles, now extinct, regarded the earth, which they called Mama Nono, as the mother of all things. They believed that their original ancestor sowed either stones or the fruit of the Maturitius palm, from which there sprang up men and women. Certain branches of this family share with the Zunis of Mexico a legend to the effect that the human race—and, indeed, all animals—resulted from the union of the "Sky-father" and the "Earth-mother."

The Incan Peruvians had a creator Pachacamac, whom they acknowledged as the universal spirit. Occasionally the sun acted to him as species of demiurge. He it was who sent to earth the three cosmic eggs of gold, silver, and copper, from which issued the several races and castes of old Peru. In some districts Pachacamac was not regarded as creator of the sun, but was believed to be himself descended from it.

In some of the more primitive mythologies, however, the conception of actual creation does not appear, and we find the earth being formed, or shaped, from some material already existent. One of the most curious forms of this belief belongs to the Muysca-Chibcha family, whose idea it is that light existed as a sort of elemental substance before the beginning of things, and was enclosed in a casket called Chimini-Pagus, in which it was borne to earth by blackbirds. In many cases the "Earth-mother" was taken for granted, and mankind represented as emerging from subterranean caverns. The Tapuya or Ges Indians believe that the god Kaboi led his people from the underworld by following the call of a bird, while the Yurukare variant relates how the exit from the underworld was sealed by the gods because some one had emerged therefrom who desired supremacy. On the other hand, we see the Warrau tribe of the Arawaks descending from above the sky, where there dwelt originally in a land of beauty and goodness. The opening leading to the lower world was discovered by a young hunter seeking a strange bird he had slain. With the aid of a rope he led the Warraus to earth through the aperature, which was finally obstructed by a corpulent woman, so that many of the people were left in the country above the clouds.

DELUGE MYTHS.

The Indian imagination produces Deluge-myths in equal abundance and variety, attributing the Flood to more or less fantastic causes. The Ges Inians of Brazil for instance, regard the evil agency Anatiwa as being solely responsible. According to their story, the people found a description of Ararat in the hill Tupimare, but were pulled down therefrom one after another by fish sent for that purpose by Anatiwa. The survivors owed their deliverance to the water-hen Saracura, which carried earth to the hill where they stood and thus replaced the solid land.

A very similar myth exists among the Caribs, who maintain that mankind was saved from the Flood by the good offices of the ibis. This creature with its beak, turned up sufficient earth to make a range of hills, on which the remnant of the human race found refuge from a deluge caused by excessive rains. In another case, that of the Chibchas of Colombia, the Deluge was due to the spite of the moon-goddess, who caused a great lake to overflow.

A more intricate story than any of these belongs to the Arawakan family. Makonaima, the great spirit, created a wonderful tree, bearing a different kind of fruit in every branch. When the animals discovered it they wished to dispose of the fruit at once, but the god Sigu desired to utilise the seeds and slips of the tree to replenish the earth. When they had cut it down the stump was found to be filled with water containing the fry of every kind of fresh-water fish. To prevent the water from overflowing, Sigu covered the stump with a close-woven basket. However, the curiosity of the monkey led him to remove this covering, when the water immediately overflowed, and the result was a disastrous flood. Sigu saved the animals by shutting them in a cave on the top of a hill.

The re-peopling of the earth after the Flood is another point on which there is much diversity of savage opinion. The Macusis think that the survivors of the Deluge made human beings out of stones, as related in the Greek myth of Deucalion and Pyrrha. The Tamanacs believe that of all the human race there remained only a man and a woman, who threw over their heads the fruit of the Mauritius palm, from the kernels of which sprang other human beings.

FIRE MYTHS.

As an example of the fire-deluge, we may cite the myth of the Arawaks of Guiana, which relates how Aimon Kondi, the great spirit, sent a deluge of fire, from which only a few survivors escaped by taking refuge in underground caverns. A great flood followed, in which Marerewana, a hero-god, and his followers saved themselves in a canoe. A myth of a similar nature exists among the Tupi people, who also generally believe that a double destruction fell upon the earth. According to their version, Monan, the creator, determined to destroy the earth by fire. His design was frustrated by a powerful magician, Irin Mage, who extinguished the fire by sending a great rainstorm, which caused the rivers and lakes to overflow. This in turn resulted in a deluge of a different kind. When the world had recovered from this second disaster a third was brought about by a quarrel between the hero-brothers Tawenduare and Arikute. The former stamped his foot so deeply into the earth that a great rush of water issued therefrom, and the people were forced to take refuge in the trees.

The similarity of these tales to the Creation-stories found in European and Asiatic mythological systems renders them important from the circumstances that they make the comparative study of cosmological traditions more widely possible and serve to buttress the scientific conclusion that the early religious ideas of primitive folk possess many common characteristics in whatever portion of the globe they may be found.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MAIGRE JULIENNE SOUP.
FISH ROE CUTLETS.
BRAIN SOUFFLE.
LEG OF MUTTON A LA BRECY.
SARDINE TARTLETS.
ICED RICE MOULD WITH PINEAPPLE.
COMPOTE.

Fish Roe, As. 4; Brains, As. 2; Mutton, As. 12; Vegetables, As. 6; Eggs, As. 8; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 2-4.

MAIGRE JULIENNE SOUP.

Grate on a coarse grater 2 onions, 2 carrots, a large knol-khol, head of Celery and fry them slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter till they are a rich brown without being burn. Add four large cups of warm water and let all simmer for three hours; then strain and return to the pan adding pepper and salt to taste and the finely shredded heart of a lettuce and some shreds of cucumber, letting these cook for another half hour. Skim and serve with crisp croutons. No meat is needed for this.

FISH ROE CUTLETS.

Put the roe in its skin into boiling water for five minutes to blanch it; pour a jug of cold water over it and leave it to drain. Slowly simmer it in salted water to which a tablespoonful of vinegar has been added for half an hour. When cold cut it in neat slices, egg crumb them in the usual way and serve them with brown bread and butter, cayenne and slices of lime.

BRAIN SOUFFLE.

Let 2 brains soak in several waters and then cook them gently with a little onion, a green chilli and salt. Then rub them through a sieve to make it like a cream. Meanwhile make a panada by boiling together a table spoonful or more of flour with the same of butter till it is a sort of sticky paste coming away clean from the sides of the pan. When cool beat the yolks of two or three eggs with pepper and salt, then whip in the prepared brains and finally the white of the eggs already beaten to a firm froth. Butter a china souffle mould and fill it only two thirds full as this rises very much and bake it in a quick oven.

LEG OF MUTTON A LA BRECY.

Remove the bone from the leg of mutton and fill the hollow with blanched onion. Melt a good lump of fat in a pan and set the mutton to steam and colour a light brown in this; then lay a few slices of fat bacon at the bottom of the pan with some sliced blanched onion, a little grated green chilli and ginger, some parsley and salt. On this lay the mutton and add enough water or stock made from the bone, just to cover it. Cover the pan closely and set it in a moderate oven to cook slowly for two or three hours; the cover may be removed once for skimming and to see how the meat is doing. At the end of this time the meat should be very tender and the stock much reduced. Remove the meat, reduce the stock well by boiling, add a little sherry, strain and pour a little of it in the pan, set in it the mutton just to brown while basting with the gravy. Send to table granished with a ring of water cress.

SARDINE TARTLETS.

Make some short crust strongly flavoured with anchovy sauce and line little tartlet tins with it and bake crisp. Take four sardines, remove all skin and bone and pound them in a mortar with the yolks of two hardboiled eggs, a dessertspoonful of butter six capers and pepper and salt. Rub through a sieve and mix it in a pan with a little diluted meat essence; when well heated fill the little tarlet cases and serve.

ICED RICE MOULD WITH PINEAPPLE. COMPOTE.

Cook half a teacupful of well washed rice very gently in milk and water till it is soft enough to rub through a fine sieve. Return it to the pan and add sugar to taste, a well beaten egg or two and a little vanilla flavouring. When cool set in the freezer. Meanwhile whip a teacupful of cream with sugar and vanilla and add it to the frozen rice, repacking the pudding into the mould and leaving it till required. Prepare a compote of fresh or tinned pineapple by making a syrup of the juice, or sugar and water till it is treacly and cooking the pieces of pine in this and flavouring all with a little rum. Set on ice to get quite cold, lay the pieces of fruit on the rice mould and pour over all the flavoured and thickish syrup. If too sweet add a pinch of citric acid to the syrup.

TRAVELLER'S TALES.

DIVINE RIGHT IN JAPAN.

"Don," a nom-de-plume adopted by Mr. William Archer, writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

When Japan was opened to the West, after more than two centuries of seelusion, she was in possession of a national spirit which had been enabled, by insolation, to become and remain simple and homogeneous. All public feeling, all public morals centred about the divinity of the Emperor; an idea which, by a process unique in history, had subsisted unchanged through centuries of political obscuration, and emerged again to exercise of real power with its prestige unimpaired in the middle of the nineteenth century. In the Emperor, one may say, Japan was incarnate. And to this faith the Japanese, as well as foreign observers, attribute their great achievement in the Russian War. The little book of Captain Sukurai, "Human Bullets," testifies to this fact in every sentence:—"Through the abundant grace of Heaven and the illustrious virtue of His Majesty, the Imperial forces defeated the great enemy both on land and sea. . . I jumped out of bed, cleansed my person with pure water, donned my best uniform, bowed to the East where the great Sire resides, solemnly read his proclamation of war, and told His Majesty that his humble subject was just starting to the front. When I offered my last prayers—the last I then believed they were—before the family shrine of my ancestors I felt a thrill going all through me, as if they were giving me a solemn injunction, saying: 'Thou art not thy own. For His Majesty's sake, thou shalt go to save the nation from calamity, ready to bear the crushing of thy bones and the tearing of thy flesh. Disgrace not thy ancestors by an act of cowardice.'" This, it is clear, is an attitude quite different from that of an Englishman towards the King. The King, to us, is at most a symbol. The Emperor, to the Japanese, is, or was, a god. And the difference may be noted in small matters. For instance, a Japanese, writing from England, observes with astonishment that we put the head of the King on our stamps and cover it with postmarks. That, to a Japanese, seems to be blasphemy. Again, he is puzzled, at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey, to find the people looking down from above on the King. That, again, seems to him blasphemy.

DIVINITY OF EMPEROR.

Last year, when the Emperor was dying, crowds knelt hour after hour, day and night, on the road beside the palace praying for him. And a photographer who took a picture of them by a flashlight was literally torn to pieces. One could multiply examples, but the thing is plain. For centuries the national spirit of Japan has centred about the divinity of the Emperor. And precisely therein lies their present problem. For one may say, I think, with confidence that this attitude cannot endure, and is already disappearing. Western thought is an irresistible solvent of all irrational and instinctive ideas. Men cannot be engineers and pathologists and at the same time believe that a man is a god. They cannot be historians and at the same time believe that their first Emperor came down from heaven. Above all, they cannot be politicians and abstain from analysing the real source and sanction of political power. English political experience, it is true, suggests immense possibilities in the way of clinging to fictions with the feelings while insisting upon facts in practice. And the famous verse—

But I was thinking of a plan
To dye my whiskers green,
And always wear so large a fan
That they shall not be seen.

might have been written to summarise the development of the British Constitution.

JAPANESE CONSTITUTION.

But the success of that method depends upon the condition that the fictions shall be nothing but fictions. The feeling of the English can centre about the King only because they are well assured that he does not and will not govern. But that condition does not exist in Japan. The Japanese Constitution is conceived on the German, not the English, model; and it bristles with clauses which are intended to prevent the development which has taken place in England—the shifting of power from the Sovereign to a Parliamentary majority. The Ministers are the Emperor's Ministers; the policy is the Emperor's policy. That is the whole tenour of the Constitution.

No constitution, it is true, can "trammel up" facts and put power anywhere but where nature puts it. If an Emperor is not a strong man he will not govern, and his Ministers will. And it seems to be well understood among Japanese politicians that the personal will of the Emperor does not, in fact, count for very much. But it is supposed to, and that must become an important point so soon as conflict develops between the Parliament and the Government. And such conflict is bound to arise, and is already arising. Japanese parties, it is true, stand for persons rather than principles; and the real governing power hitherto has been a body quite unknown to the Constitution—namely, the group of "Elder Statesmen." But there are signs that this group is disintegrating, and that its members are beginning to recognise the practical necessity of forming and depending upon a party in the country and the House of Representatives. The crisis which led the other day to the fall of Prince Katsura was provoked by popular tumults; and it was noticeable that for the first time, the name of the Emperor was introduced into political controversy. It seems clear that in the near future either the Emperor must appear openly as a fighting force, as the German Emperor does, or he must subside into a figure-head and the government pass into the hands of Parliament. The former alternative is quite incompatible with the idea of the god-king; the latter might not be repugnant to it if other things tended to foster it. But it is so clear that they do not! An Emperor who is titular head of a Parliamentary Government might, and in Japan no doubt *would*, be surrounded with affection and respect. He could never be seriously regarded as divine. For that whole notion belongs to an age innocent of all that is implied in the very possibility of Parliamentary government. It belongs to the age of mythology and poetry, not to the age of reason. Japanese patriotism in the future must depend on love of country, unsupported by the once powerful tradition of a divine personality.

If this be true, I question very much the wisdom of that part of the Japanese educational system which endeavours to centre all duty about the person of the Emperor. The Japanese are trying a great experiment in State-imposed morality—a policy highly questionable at the best, but becoming almot demonstrably absurd when it is based on an idea which is foredoomed to discredit. The well-known Imperial rescript, which is kept framed in every school, reads as follows:—

Our Ancestors founded the State on a vast basis, while their virtues were deeply implanted; and Our subjects, by their unanimity in their great loyalty and filial affection, have in all ages shown them in perfection. Such is the essential beauty of Our national polity, and such, too, is the true spring of Our educational system. You, Our beloved subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers, be loving husbands and wives, and truthful to your friends. Conduct yourselves with modesty, and be benevolent to all. Develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral power by gaining knowledge and by acquiring a profession. Further, promote the public interest and advance the public affairs; and in case of emergency, courageously sacrifice yourselves to the public good. Thus offer every support to Our Imperial Dynasty, which shall be as lasting as the Universe. You will then not only be Our most loyal subjects, but will be enabled to exhibit the noble character of your ancestors.

Such are the testaments left Us by Our Ancestors, which must be observed alike by their descendants and subjects. The precepts are perfect throughout all ages and of universal application. It is Our desire to bear them in a Our heart, in common with you Our subjects, to the end that we may constantly possess their virtues.

This rescript may be read with admiration, but common sense would teach every Westerner that a document so framed is at variance with the whole bent of the modern mind, and, if forced upon it, could only goad it into rebellion. And such, I have been informed, and easily believe, is the effect it is beginning to have in Japan. Young people brought up on Western languages and Western science demand a Western, that is a rational, sanction for conduct. They do not believe the Emperor to be divine, and therefore they cannot take their moral principles on trust from him and from his ancestors. The violent reaction from this State-imposed doctrine drives them into sheer scepticism and anarchy. And here, as always throughout history, authority defeats its own purposes. Western ideas cannot be taken *in part*. They cannot be applied to the natural world and fenced off from the moral world.

Japan must go through the same crisis through which the West is passing; she must revise the whole basis of her traditional morals. And in doing so she must be content to lose that passionate and simple devotion which is the good as well as the evil product of an age of uncritical faith.

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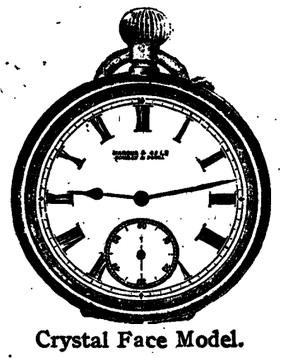

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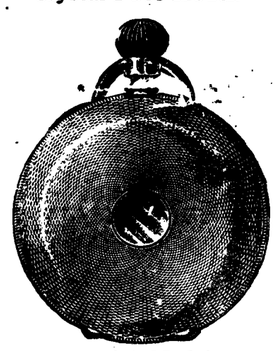

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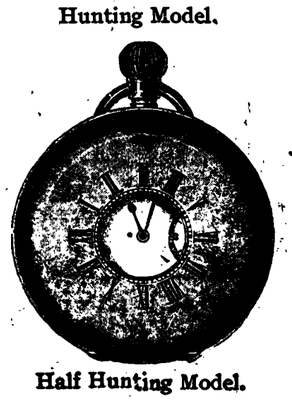

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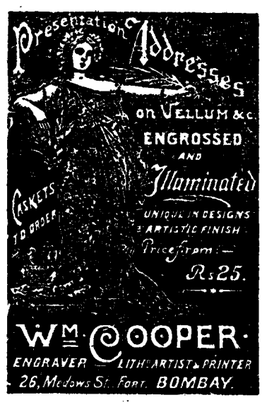

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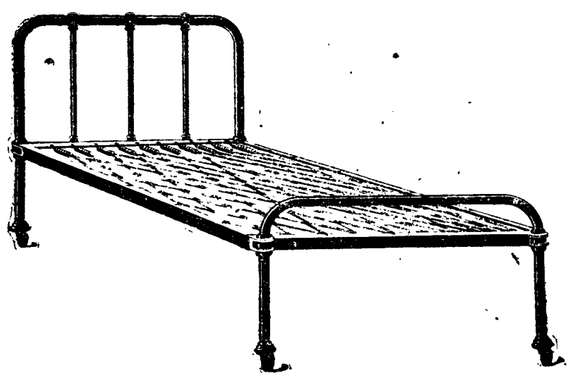

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